SEPTEMBER 1960

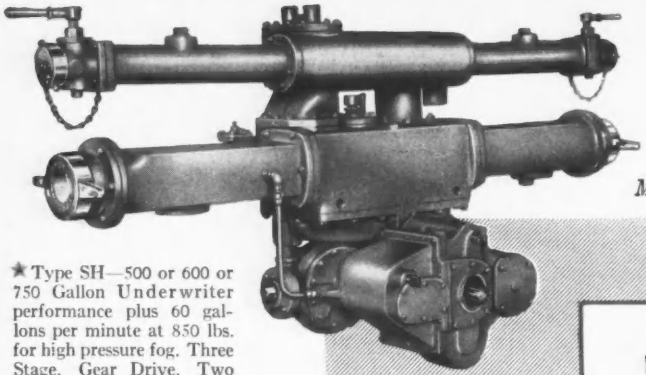
FIREMEN

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR · NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Observe Fire Prevention Week • October 8 - 14

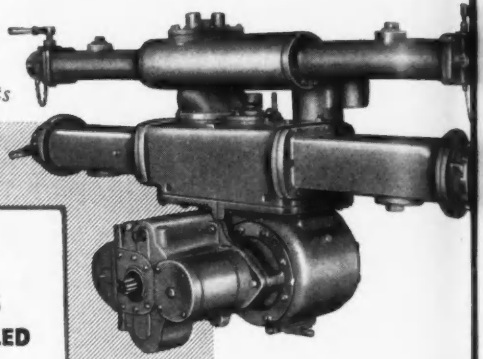
CHAMPION FIRE PUMPS

Write for Booklet on Fire Trucks and Pumps



★Type SH—500 or 600 or 750 Gallon Underwriter performance plus 60 gallons per minute at 850 lbs. for high pressure fog. Three Stage. Gear Drive. Two suction inlets, 4", 4½" or 5". Two 2½" discharge valves (3 on 750 Pump).

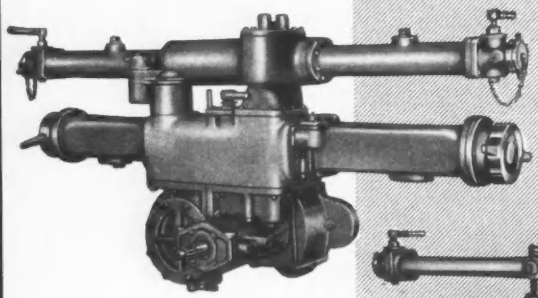
Midship Mounts



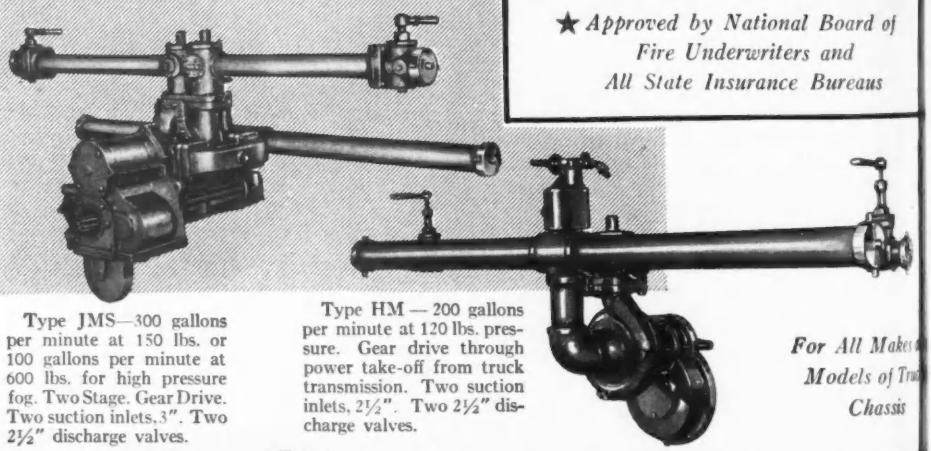
★Type S—Capacities 500-600-750 gallons per minute at 120 lbs. pressure. Two Stage. Gear Drive. Two suction inlets, 4", 4½" or 5". Two 2½" discharge valves. (3 on 75 Pumps).

DARLEY CHAMPIONS ARE UNEXCELLED FOR PERFORMANCE STAMINA ENGINEERING

★ *Approved by National Board of Fire Underwriters and All State Insurance Bureaus*



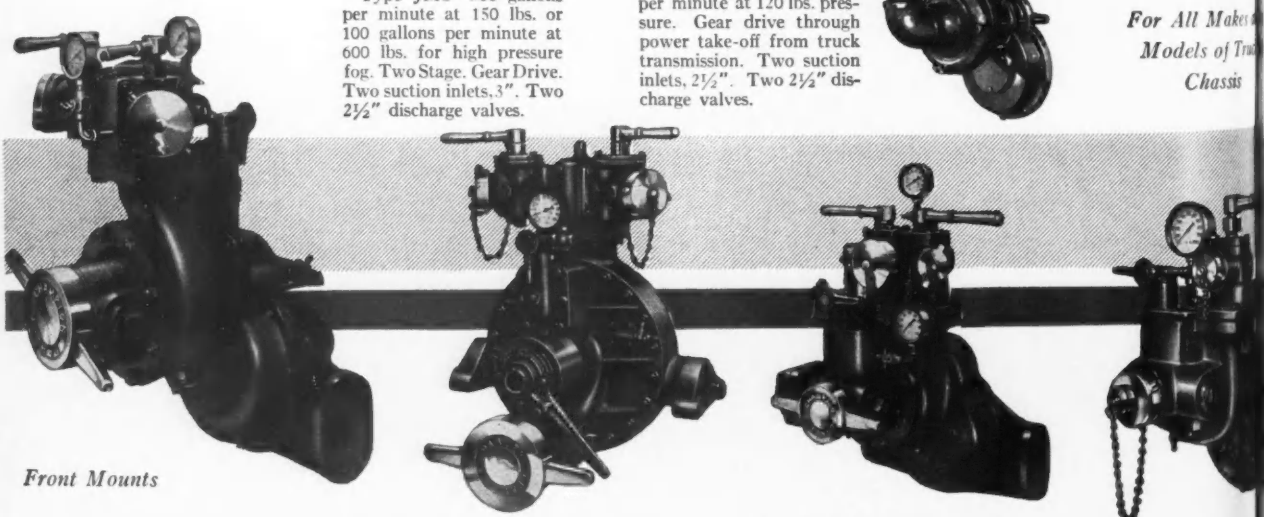
★Type M — Capacities 400-500 gallons at 120 lbs. Gear Drive. Two suction inlets, 3½" or 4". Two 2½" discharge valves.



Type JMS—300 gallons per minute at 150 lbs. or 100 gallons per minute at 600 lbs. for high pressure fog. Two Stage. Gear Drive. Two suction inlets, 3". Two 2½" discharge valves.

Type HM — 200 gallons per minute at 120 lbs. pressure. Gear drive through power take-off from truck transmission. Two suction inlets, 2½". Two 2½" discharge valves.

For All Makes and Models of Truck Chassis



Front Mounts

★ Type KF—Capacities 400-500-600 gallons at 120 lbs. Gear Drive. 3½", 4", 4½" suction. Two 2½" discharge valves.

★ Type F — Capacities 400-500 gallons at 120 lbs. Direct Drive. 3½, 4" suction. Two 2½" discharge valves.

Type JFS—300 gallons per minute at 150 lbs. Pressures up to 1000 lbs. Two Stage. Gear Drive. 3" suction. One 2½" and two 1½" discharge valves.

Type H—100 gallons per minute at 500 lbs. pressure. Gear Drive. 2½" suction inlet, discharge valve.

W. S. DARLEY & CO.

Established 1908

Chicago 12

Entire 3rd Floor cleared of smoke and hot gases immediately permitting firemen to advance into building with handlines in one minute-Fire under control within 5 minutes

A front page newspaper story of a recent fire told of a remarkable job of extinguishing a two alarm fire in a 3 story building by the New Haven Fire Department.

A huge 500 gpm Rockwood WaterFOG Nozzle, utilizing a new type of attack from an aerial ladder, played an important role in putting out this fire. Here, in his own words, are the facts which we were able to obtain directly from Chief Paul P. Heinz of the New Haven Fire Department.

"Attached is a photograph of a recent fire in our city. The Rockwood 500 gpm fog nozzle did an excellent job operating from our aerial ladder.

"The fire originated on the 2nd floor of a 3 story building and extended to the 3rd floor by means of an inside stairway and elevator shaft. The alarm was received at 6:25 P. M. on June 26, 1950 and when the first company arrived, heavy smoke and gases were being forced through the windows on the 3rd floor, front. Hand lines were ordered on the 2nd floor and in the rear but firemen were unable to advance due to extreme heat. A second alarm was transmitted at 6:30 P. M. At 6:35 P. M., the 500 gpm fog nozzle went into operation from our aerial ladder and in less than a minute the entire 3rd floor area was blackened out. The hand lines on the 2nd floor began to advance into the building and within 5 minutes the fire was under control.

"From my observations the big fog nozzle did accomplish two purposes. (1) it cleared the 3rd floor area of smoke and hot gases immediately and (2) the water particles were forced down the elevator shaft and inside stairway, cooling off the floor areas making it possible for the firemen to advance their lines. Our operating pressures at the nozzle was 150 lbs.

"This particular fire, like others we have had in the past, convinces us, more than ever before that broken water will do an excellent job on most any type of fire where the solid stream was considered effective."

Our bulletin B-500 describing the 500 gpm Rockwood WaterFOG Nozzle for use on ladder pipes or deluge guns will be sent to you upon request.

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ROCKWOOD SPRINKLER COMPANY

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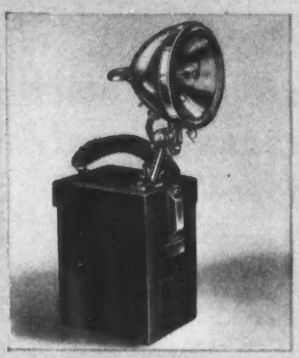
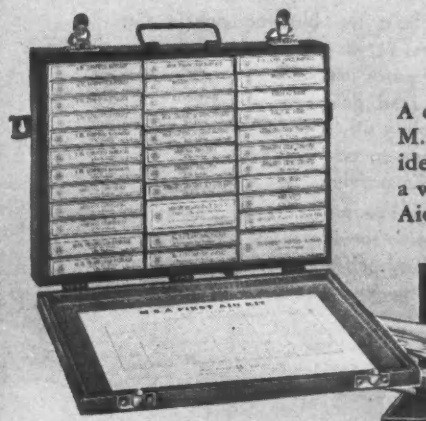
Smoothly curved for strength, utility and appearance, this popular Helmet withstands severe impact, heat, water and chemicals without injury. Light and comfortable to wear—one-piece molded of laminated bakelite—design deflects hot water, embers from neck and face. Shock-absorbing cradle in crown; rubber-cushioned sweatband. Detachable winter lining also available. *Bulletin DX-9.*



Edison Electric Floodlight

Brilliant, dependable illumination with easy portability. Uses sturdy Edison steel-alkaline cells for years of service. 25,000 candlepower with polished reflector. U.S. Bureau of Mines-approved for hazardous locations. *Bulletin M-10.*



M·S·A First Aid Kits

Weatherproof, dustproof Kits meeting all requirements for fire department service, containing unit-packaged treatments and materials for emergency use. *Bulletin FA-91.*

M·S·A Stretcher Outfits

A complete line of stretchers including the illustrated M.S.A. Folding Stretcher Outfit. Compact steel case, ideal for vehicle mounting, contains folding stretcher, a wool and a rubber blanket, chemical hot pads, First Aid Kit, splints. *Bulletin FA-77.*

H-H Inhalator

Known and used everywhere for effective resuscitation. Supplies correct oxygen-carbon dioxide mixture to lungs of victim in conjunction with artificial respiration—safe, simple, dependable. Bulletin CA-9.

for the modern Firefighter!

As the world's largest manufacturer of safety products, M.S.A. is headquarters for the finest in protective equipment required by today's fire departments. In quality, comfort, performance and durability, M.S.A. equipment leads the field . . . kept in front by premier research, exacting manufacture and long experience with the fireman's safety needs. For top service and value, specify *"M.S.A.—all the way!"*

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All-Service
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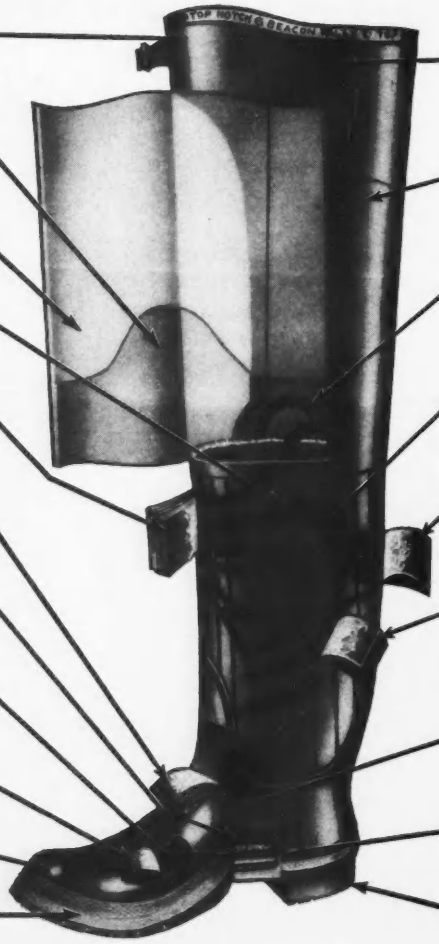
EXTRA THICK SUPER-QUALITY SOLES.



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Firemen

Volume 17 Number 9

WARREN Y. KIMBALL, EDITOR
PAUL R. LYONS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
HENRY S. GERE, ADVERTISING MANAGER

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PERCY BUGBEE, GENERAL MANAGER
ROBERT S. MOULTON, TECHNICAL SECRETARY
HORATIO BOND, CHIEF ENGINEER
CHARLES S. MORGAN, ASSISTANT TO GENERAL MANAGER

Contents for September 1950

Getting Started in Civil Defense 8
Small Volunteer Department Wins National Recognition in Fire Prevention 9
Observe Fire Prevention Week 10
Maryland Volunteers Standardize Uniform Insignia 11
The Warwick, Rhode Island, Firemen's League 12
U.S.C. Professional Course for Firemen 13
Chief W. M. Walton Dies 13
International Association of Fire Chiefs Conference to be Held in San Francisco 14
Interesting New Pumper Delivered to Hingham, Massachusetts, by Maxim Motor Company 14
Do You Know How to Buy Fire Apparatus 15
Membership Report 18
NFPA Member Departments 19
NFPA Regional Meetings 20
Improvements in Fire Protection in Billings, Montana 21
Readers' Comments 22
New British Pump-Escape 24
Fire Schools 27
New York University Fire Engineering Course 27
New Fireman's Coat Available 27
What's New in Fire Equipment 30

Miami's "Chemicals"

The cover picture (courtesy Miami Fire Department) shows three new "chemical" trucks delivered to Miami. These are improved versions of the first "wet water wagon" which Chief Henry R. Chase placed in service about two years ago. (See NFPA FIREMEN, March 1949, page 6.) This unit was so successful that engine company crews began to complain that they did not have enough to do. By the time they were hooked up to a hydrant the chemical boys had the fires blacked out.

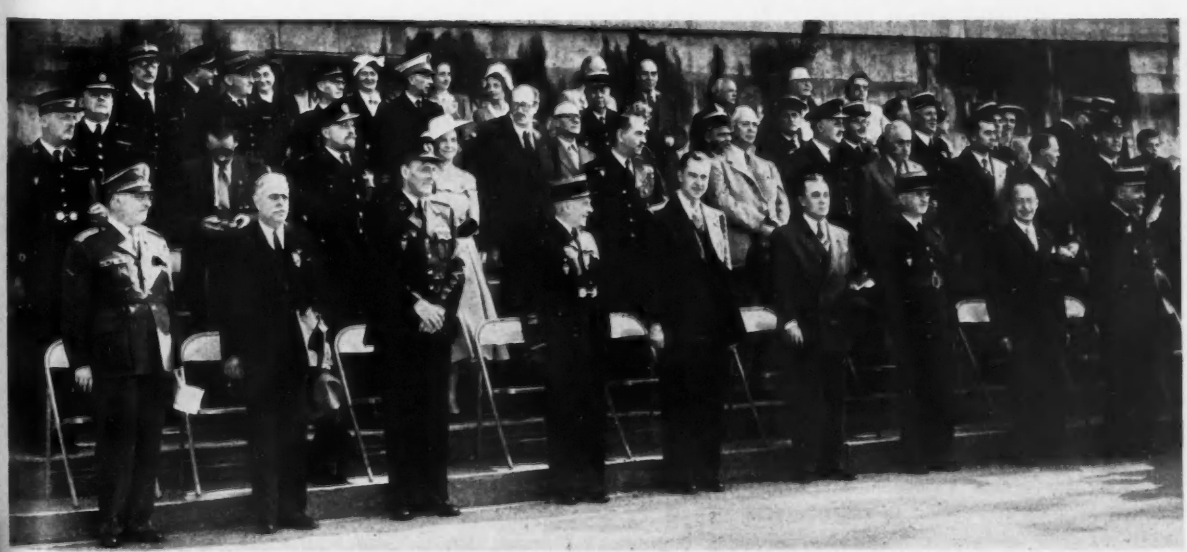
Each of the new chemical trucks has a 500 gpm centrifugal pump and a 500 gallon tank of treated or "wet" water. There are several pre-connected lines of 1½-in. hose with fog nozzles. The chemical trucks are operated by five man crews. Each hoseman wears an all-service gas mask attached to his turnout coat to protect against smoke and steam for close-in fog fire fighting. The chemical trucks have a new type of proportioner to permit introduction of the wetting agent in the proper proportion as desired.

So successful have been the pioneer chemical units that every engine company in Miami is being converted to combination chemical-pumper duty by provision of a 300 gallon tank, wet water proportioner, and gated pumper intake to permit in-line pumper operation.

C.T.I.F. Conference

Shown below is an international group of fire protection officials witnessing a display by the Paris Fire Brigade on the occasion of a meeting of the International Technical Committee for the Prevention and Extinction of Fire, in Paris on June 11, 1950. This group includes fire officials of the various western European nations. In most of these countries fire protection is a responsibility of the national government. The part to be played by fire departments in civilian defense was an important topic under consideration.

The group shown below includes in the front row (l. to r.): the Chief Fire Inspectors of Italy, Portugal, The Netherlands, and France, the Deputy Minister of Labor, the Minister of Labor, Chief of the Paris Fire Brigade, Secretary of C.T.I.F., the President of the French Fire Chiefs' Association. NFPA General Manager Percy Bugbee is standing directly back of the Minister of Labor and to his left are H. M. Smith, His Majesty's Chief Fire Inspector and W. H. Tuckey, Director of the British Fire Protection Association.



Getting Started in Civil Defense

Here's a Very Brief List of Some Things Clearly Worth Doing

MOST communities are wondering how to get started on the fire defense aspects of civil defense. The best official advice is that communities plan civil defense on the basis of situations similar to those produced by the A-bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In these, great fires resulted.

Assume that it will be necessary to deal with a great many small fires and one or more large ones. It is uncertain just what weapons are likely to be used against us. Consequently we are not likely to come up with a better conclusion if we wade through all of the published material on the subject.

There are many other things which may need attention in each community but the following are unquestionably important:

(1) Train people to fight small fires. The more individuals who know how to use a pump tank, extinguishers or other small fire fighting equipment the better. None of the effort expended in training people in first aid fire fighting is wasted since it is useful in peacetime.

(2) Visualize what interruptions to the public water supply might occur. Develop procedures for the situations which would develop through the breaking of thousands of service connections due to collapse or damage to buildings. Catalog all possible emergency or auxiliary water supplies, such as natural bodies of water, artificial pools and basins. In many cases, it will be necessary to make sure that ramps or platforms are provided so fire department pumps can have access to such auxiliary water sources.

(3) The public fire department can be counted on to give a good account of itself but it was demonstrated in the fires of World War II that no fire department is ever likely to be big enough and strong enough to deal with the fire storm or conflagration situations which develop in an A-bomb attack. It is only a waste of manpower, therefore, to materially increase the present number of fire companies, because even if the number of fire companies and men and all items of equipment were doubled, tripled, or multiplied twenty times, there still would not be enough fire companies and fire fighters to make much of an impression on a really big fire.

(4) The only defense communities have is space. Oppose any measures which tend to increase congestion, either of buildings or people.

State Action

THE principal fire department problem will be to make arrangements so that the existing fire companies can be mobilized and put to work where they will do the most good. This will mean operating outside of their normal municipal or fire district limits. Some arrangements have to be made (in metropolitan areas particularly) so that the orderly move-up of fire companies is possible at a big fire.

A good many states and provinces have given thought to arrangements for assisting municipal fire companies in connection with this move-up problem and quite a number of states and provinces have already set up some machinery. For those states which have not acted, the following is suggested:

(1) Set up at a central point in the state an office which could be a clearing house for information about fire department operation. At this office there should be complete information about the fire departments in the state.

(2) The governor of each state should designate the state fire marshal or other official to have charge of this central office and to assume interim responsibility for fire defense matters within the state until such responsibility can be defined by legislation.

(3) A step following the establishment of a central office as a fire department clearing house is to establish a complete fire department staff under the state fire officer who, in states having a state fire marshal, would be that official. If a state authority is to make arrangements for moving a large number of fire companies, it must have the same kind of headquarters' staff which is now found only in fire departments of large cities. The fire staff should be empowered to deal with the following matters, so far as they are not already covered by existing fire marshal laws: public relations, fire prevention, fire protection engineering (in cooperation with building departments), explosives and flammables, water supplies for fire fighting, fire investigation, forest fire fighting (in cooperation with state forestry departments), firemen's training, fire companies and emergency housing for the companies and emergency feeding and clothing for firemen, and also communication facilities.

The various publications containing information to civil defense planners have been listed in FIREMEN from time to time (consult back issues available). See particularly the articles in the N.F.P.A. Quarterly, "Some Notes on U. S. Civil Defense" (April 1949 issue, Vol. 42, No. 4, page 238) and "A-Bomb and H-Bomb Defenses" (April 1950 issue, Vol. 43, No. 4, page 252). The most information available in one publication is in the NFPA book, "Fire and the Air War" (276 pages, 161 illustrations, cloth bound) which will be mailed postpaid for $4.00. Order from National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass.

The Effects of Atomic Weapons

THERE has been considerable advance publicity for the book "The Effects of Atomic Weapons" issued in June but only now available for general circulation. This was prepared for and in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Defense and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and is intended to be of help in showing the damage done by atomic bombs in Japan and their probable effects on American cities.

The book was prepared by a committee of scientific writers and this fact may make it useful to medical men and structural engineers but it is very hard for the lay reader to find conclusions which he can apply to civil defense planning. The material on fire is authoritative but does not add very much to what has already been published. Readers concerned with fire matters will be principally concerned with the material on Incendiary Effects, pages 211–219, the material on Burns, pages 304–339, and a chapter on Personnel Protection which includes a discussion of Types of Damage and Shelters, pages 366–399.

The book is paper covered, approximately 6 by 9 inches, 468 pages, printed on smooth paper and profusely illustrated. Orders for the book should be placed with the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at $1.25 per copy.

Small Volunteer Department Wins National Recognition in Fire Prevention

THE Volunteer Fire Department of Atlantic, Iowa, last year won second place in Iowa in the National Fire Prevention Week Contest and highest score of any volunteer fire department in the contest that is sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association. The following is a report of some of the activities that led to the attainment of the award.

Atlantic, Iowa, a town of about 6,000 population, covers an area of approximately 15 square miles. Produce houses, a canning factory, an egg drying plant, and oil bulk stations are some of the industrial properties protected by the fire department, consisting of 32 volunteer firemen, plus two full-time, and one part-time paid drivers. Chief Wright Hedges has headed the department for twenty-two years and has been a volunteer fireman since 1908.

The department has a year-round training program, including a thirteen-week summer outdoor training course. Firemen's training is under the direction of an instructor from Iowa State College.

A fire prevention bureau, consisting of five volunteer firemen, plans and directs all fire prevention activities of the department and coordinates the work of other organizations in the city.

The bureau with a chief, a secretary, and a director of publicity, meets regularly, sometimes as often as once a week. Firemen are appointed to various committees to help carry out the fire prevention program. Use is made of all available fire prevention material.

Back in March 1948 the Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Chamber of Commerce were invited to a meeting of the fire prevention bureau and a year-round program was outlined. Plans were formed for the activities of each committee. A total of 47 meetings were held before that year's campaign.

Regular inspections were made of the business places, industrial buildings, schools, churches, hotels, hospitals, and other public buildings. The city was divided into 25 districts and an inspection book was made for each district for the notation and correction of hazards.

Each inspection team consisted of two inspectors from cooperating organizations, a fireman, and two boy scouts. Notices were sent to each building owner describing the defects found. A card was enclosed to be mailed back when the recommendations had been complied with. Thirty days later a follow-up card was sent to those who had not complied. Following that firemen made a recheck of hazards not reported as being corrected.

"Little Squirt," No. 13 unit of Atlantic Fire Department carries a fire prevention appeal.

A program of building inspection and analysis was started. Each month several buildings were selected on the basis of fire fighting problems involved. The inspections were held in the evening and all volunteer firemen were invited to attend. Construction, layouts, and defects were noted, hydrants were tested for volume. After each inspection firemen returned to their station to analyze the buildings by using drawings and Sanborn (insurance) maps and to plan how to fight a fire if one should occur.

The average attendance at these meetings for the year was twenty-one. The final results showed that of 694 recommendations made, 68 percent were carried out.

This book contained the summary of Atlantic's fire prevention activities that won national recognition.

Scouts Participate

Eighteen firemen served as instructors in a firemen's training course given to the Boy Scouts of Atlantic. Four lessons and four demonstrations stressed firemanship and fire prevention. The demonstrations included a motion picture on firemen's evolutions, a lecture on fire prevention in the home, self inspection blanks, a demonstration and lecture on the Emerson dual resuscitator, use of knots and ropes in the fire department, instruction on ladders and ladder climbing, a tour of the fire station, and finally, a ride on a fire truck.

Firemanship awards were made at a public presentation. Sixty-seven boy scouts were awarded the firemanship certificate for completing the training course and twenty-five received the firemanship merit badge. This last group was increased to 40 when similar awards were made in the fall.

Girl scouts also shared in the training. Fifty-eight members from four troops took the fire prevention course. They were given lectures on the building and care of outdoor fires, instructions on artificial respiration, a demonstration of the resuscitator, and a briefing on fire department organization operations and equipment. Then, like the boy scouts, they were taken to the fire station for the informative tour, and finally they

(*Continued on page 28*)

THE 1950 Fire Prevention Week slogan, "Don't let FIRE lick You" is most appropriate in these days of world crisis when every piece of property lost, every home, store, and factory destroyed or even damaged by fire is an added burden to an economy struggling to meet the needs of millions of persons at home as well as to defend itself against forces of unrest abroad.

An enemy that could spread damage to the tune of $60,000,000 a month, reaching into nearly every city and town, would be a fearsome foe that must be resisted with the full ardor of a united people. Such an enemy is FIRE. American national indifference toward fire, while perhaps gradually yielding to more than a generation of fire prevention crusaders, is still appalling to sober-thinking citizens who realize that fire waste, is a serious inflationary influence. Military expenses, while burdensome, are necessary in unsettled times if a civilization would preserve its integrity and economy. A slogan of the early American Republic was "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Fire losses are a tribute levied because of our carelessness and indifference. These millions of dollars might better have been spent to provide the needed planes, the radar warning network to guard your community, the arms for the Western European nations, and dozens of other defense needs which this generation, and the next, and the next, must pay for if we are to triumph.

FIRE prevention authorities know that the entire job cannot be done in a single week — that fire prevention is a job for year-round insistance and vigilance. But they also know that fire prevention, no matter how worthy a cause, must share the headlines in a fast moving world drama. It cannot crowd Korea, the United Nations, Congress, and dozens of other important items that make up the news from page one. Therefore, the Fire Prevention Week story must be an impressive one that will stick in the mind of every good citizen, so that each one will develop year-round habits of carefulness in regard to fire safety. Each citizen should know that careless disposal of his cigarette is a danger that cannot be considered trivial, that tinkering with electrical wiring and appliances may bring death to his household, that a regular check-up of his property for fire hazards is an obligation of good citizenship. Carelessness may be much more destructive than sabotage. After all, common fire hazards easily preventable, have taken the lives of more than 50,000 Americans since VJ Day, and United States fire losses in that short period have topped three billion dollars.

AS pointed out before, the only truly effective fire prevention campaigns are those that eliminate actual fire hazards and careless habits in a local community. Tell your citizens what the chief fire dangers are in your neighborhood. It is also a very good time to remind them of the needs of your department for more men, apparatus, equipment stations, alarm facilities. Fire prevention and fire protection must go hand in hand. Remember that under a war economy necessary fire equipment may be very difficult to obtain. Make a survey of what you need. A fire department is only responsible for inadequate equipment when it fails to make its needs a matter of public information and record. It is true that carelessness and ignorance start most fires but it is also true that well trained and well equipped fire departments are needed to control the thousands of costly fires that occur each year. Guns, not good intentions are needed to stop an enemy. Adequate and reliable pumps and hose are needed to limit the loss from fire.

How to Order Materials for Fire Prevention Week

An illustrated order blank and price list for the posters, inserts, and other materials that are to be used during Fire Prevention Week is enclosed with this issue of FIREMEN magazine. A similar order blank was enclosed with the July-August issue of Fire News that was sent to all member fire departments.

Orders should be placed early to avoid transportation delays. Orders received after September 27 cannot be accepted.

NFPA members may receive single copies of all items gratis. Others may receive samples of all items except the Fire Prevention Week Handbook and the Display card.

Orders for these materials will be shipped express collect. Prices are subject to 2% discount if payment accompanies order.

For any information concerning Fire Prevention Week materials write to: National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10, Mass.

12 x 16 in. poster available from NFPA, $2.50 per 100, $17.50 per 1000.

Maryland Volunteers Standardize Uniform Insignia

FOR years there has been little or no standardization of uniform insignia among the fire departments of different communities, except for the fact that five crossed trumpets in general have been used to designate the chief of department or "chief engineer." The Maryland State Firemen's Association decided to do something about this and appointed Charles E. Fenwick of Leonardtown as chairman of a committee on uniform standards. After consultation with fire departments and fire service organizations including NFPA, the committee presented recommendations for official dress uniforms to be used by the volunteer fire departments of Maryland. These standards were adopted at the meeting of the association held at Ocean City in June and have been published.

In general, these standards recognize four grades of chief officers in the following order: chief; deputy chief; assistant chief; and district, battalion, or second assistant chiefs. All chief officers wear gold insignia. Company officers wear silver uniform insignia and provision is made for captains and lieutenants of both engine and truck companies. The uniforms of the various chief officers are identical except for the number of trumpets shown on cap and lapel insignia. This is a practical arrangement in volunteer fire departments where chief officers move up through the ranks. Longevity bars are worn on the right sleeve for each five years of service and honor awards are shown on the left sleeve.

It is realized that in some fire departments assistant chiefs may have ranked over deputy chiefs in the past. In such cases the number of trumpets worn will indicate the relative order of rank.

This standard shows that a thoughtful step has been taken towards uniformity. Certainly there is a need for a definitive marking of rank, whether in a small volunteer company or a large city department.

Since most volunteer firemen are required to purchase their own uniforms, then simplicity and standardization are important. The Maryland State Firemen's Association have kept simplicity and utility in mind in devising these standards for the volunteer firemen of the state. The standards are offered to new companies and to established companies who desire uniform official markings. Departments or companies that have different titles for officers than those listed in the manual may use the insignia and markings for the corresponding ranks.

The following summary explains the official dress uniform for Maryland volunteer firemen:

Color of suit	Navy blue
Style of suit	Single or double breasted
Color of caps	Navy blue Navy blue with white tops for chief officers All navy blue for chief officers if company prefers
Style of caps	Bell Eight point Military
Shirts	White
Tie	Black four-in-hand
Shoes	Black
Socks	Black

In addition to the insignia shown on this page, the report also shows standards for the ranks of Past Chief (applies to five trumpet chiefs only), Lieutenant (hook and ladder company), Supervisor of Machinery or Engineer, Assistant Supervisor of Machinery or Assistant Engineer, and Junior Firemen.

UNIFORM MARKINGS

Chief

Insignia, gold: Five crossed trumpets on cap, lapel, and belt. Gold VFD buttons on suit and cap strap. Gold cap strap. Gold letters ¼" up on collar.

Deputy Chief

Insignia, gold: Four crossed trumpets on cap, lapel, and belt. Gold VFD buttons on suit and cap strap. Gold cap strap. Gold letters ¼" up on collar.

Assistant Chief

Insignia, gold: Three crossed trumpets on cap, lapel, and belt. Gold VFD buttons on suit and cap strap. Gold cap strap. Gold letters ¼" up on collar.

District, Battalion, or Second Assistant Chief

Insignia, gold: Two crossed trumpets on cap, lapel, and belt. Gold VFD buttons on suit and cap strap. Gold cap strap. Gold letters ¼" up on collar.

Captain (Engine or Hose Company)

Insignia, silver: Two vertical trumpets on cap, lapel, and belt. Silver VFD buttons on suit and cap strap. Silver cap strap. Silver letters ¼" up on collar.

Captain (Hook and Ladder Company)

Insignia, silver: Two vertical axes on cap, lapel, and belt. Silver VFD buttons on suit and cap strap. Silver cap strap. Silver letters ¼" up on collar.

Lieutenant (Engine or Hose Company)

Insignia, silver: One vertical trumpet on cap, lapel, and belt. Silver VFD buttons on suit and cap strap. Silver cap strap. Silver letters ¼" up on collar.

Regular Firemen

Insignia, silver: Regular emblem on cap and belt. Silver VFD buttons on suit and cap strap. Black cap strap. Silver letters ¼" up on collar. No lapel buttons.

The Warwick, Rhode Island Firemen's League

New Warwick Fire Alarm Headquarters in Municipal Park. *Providence Journal*

THE city of Warwick, Rhode Island, 40,000 population is protected by seven independent volunteer fire districts, each headed by its own chief. In addition, two areas are protected under contracts with adjoining fire departments. However, the activities of all of the fire districts are coordinated by the Warwick Firemen's League. An engineering board of the League makes all the rules and procedures for all of the companies and coordinates their activities.

Each district elects its own chief. Twenty-one paid firemen are appointed by these chiefs to provide two men on day duty and one man on night duty at each station. Ten men also are assigned to the Fire Alarm office at Headquarters.

A complete Class A fire alarm system was put into service in 1949. Coded alarm signals and voice alarm two-way transmission now allow code, voice, radio, and telephone communication for the League. The installation of a private branch telephone switchboard with five trunk lines and connections to the city's seven fire stations brought the communication system to a new standard of efficiency. A direct line from each station to police headquarters provides additional means of service in the event of an emergency.

In addition to this city-installed system there is a state installed mutual aid system which is designed primarily to give added protection to state institutions in neighboring Cranston. West Warwick is also connected to Warwick and Cranston, while the town of East Greenwich is connected to Warwick by direct phone and radio.

Since Cranston is connected to Providence by direct telephone, the system totals three cities and two towns in the mutual aid area. Apparatus from all communities covers assigned first alarm boxes. Station fill-in calls and multiple alarm response is automatically provided by running card assignments.

Equipment for each of the districts (see map on opposite page) is as follows:

District No. 1 — Apponaug — Two pumpers, aerial ladder, ambulance.

District No. 2 — Lakewood — Pumper, squad truck, hose truck, and auxiliary boat.

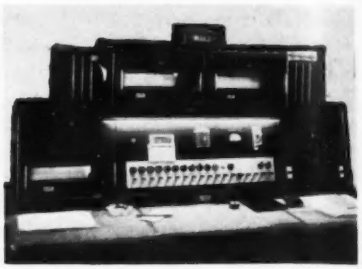
District No. 3 — Oakland Beach — Pumper, rescue truck, booster.

District No. 4 — Bayside — Pumper, booster truck, ambulance.

District No. 5 — Greenwood — Two pumpers.

District No. 6 — Conimicut — Two pumpers, service ladder truck, rescue truck.

District No. 7 — Norwood — Pumper, service ladder truck, booster truck.



Operator's desk at Fire Alarm Headquarters showing Gamewell "Peerless" transmitter, 2 six circuit recorders, a master recorder with automatic time stamp, speaker and receiver for vocal alarm circuits, and mutual aid alarm circuits for Cranston and West Warwick.

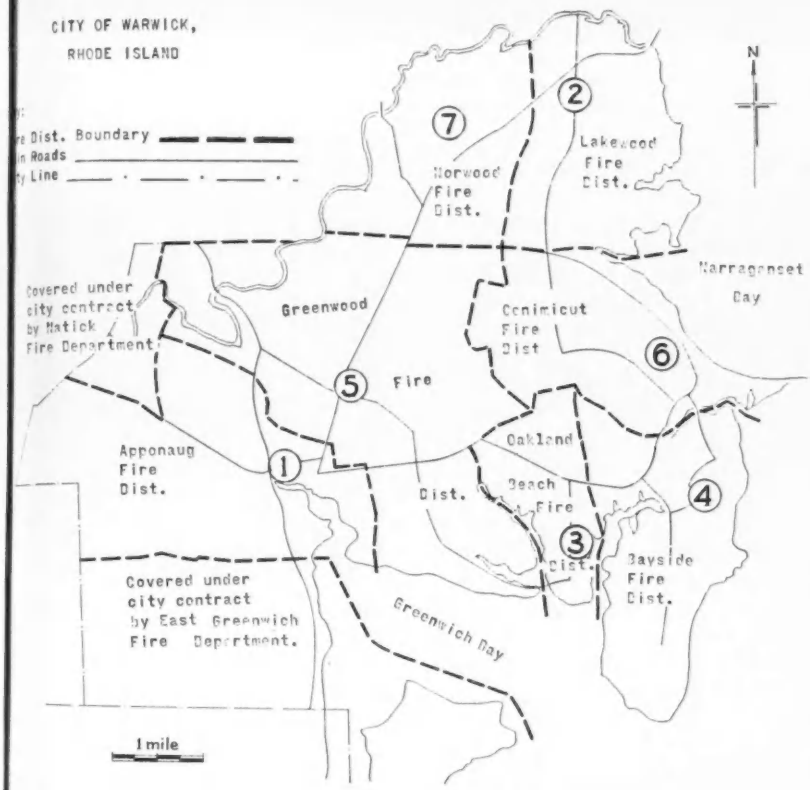
At headquarters is a Type A alarm system of Gamewell make with automatic provisions for emergency ground return. A picture of this apparatus is shown on the opposite page.

Each fire station has a punch register, tapper bell, large gong, and automatic light switch on the coded alarm circuit; a speaker and microphone on a voice amplification circuit, and a police radio speaker. In addition, each station has a telephone line to the police department switchboard, a public telephone, a manually operated siren and a company in- and out-of-service panel board. (One company lacks the latter item.) One station has a local circuit extending to the homes of 28 volunteer members. A punch register and tapper bell on a coded alarm circuit are installed in police headquarters.

One hundred and eighty public boxes and one private box are accessible to the public. Total length of box circuit conductors is 211 miles, and the length of alarm circuits is 160 miles.

New Station of Apponaug Fire District No. 1 showing new American La France 65-ft. aerial ladder equipped with ladder pipe, and 500 gpm and 750 gpm pumpers.

Station of Lakewood Fire District No. 2. Equipment includes a new Dodge hose truck, a Mack pumper, a squad truck, and an auxiliary car.



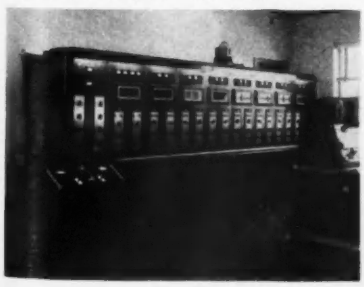
Map of Warwick, Rhode Island, showing size and location of the fire districts and city contract areas protecting the city of 40,000 population. Warwick lies directly south of the city of Cranston, Rhode Islands

A fire department radio system has been installed and consists of a 2-way FM transmitter and receiver in fire alarm headquarters and 15 mobile units. Fourteen of these are installed on apparatus and one is on the fire alarm truck.

A voice amplification system connects to a speaker and microphone at each fire station over two individual circuits, providing for two-way conversation. This is used as a secondary means of alarm transmission.

Seven operators are assigned and all have radio-telephone operator's permits.

(Below) Circuit panels of Class A fire alarm office including 12 box circuits, 2 alarm circuits, 14 voice alarm circuits, and 2 local circuits.



Four rounds of box alarms are received at headquarters on the print-type recorders and sounding devices. Immediately operators send a warning signal to the fire companies by key, followed by three rounds of box numbers, and two announcements over the voice system. Fire companies responding confirm these calls verbally.

The men on duty in the stations blow the siren to call the volunteers if their company is to respond. For telephone alarms of fire, if known to be in a building, one warning blow is sent over the coded alarm circuits, the responding companies are notified over the voice amplification system, followed by one round of the nearest box number, then all other companies are notified of the location by voice. For an automobile, chimney, grass, or brush fire, the nearest company is dispatched via the voice amplification system, followed by a special signal using the transmitter.

Because of the improvements in the fire service, Warwick recently received an insurance rating change from Class D to Class C on residential property, and a commercial change from Class 7 to Class 5.

The current ambition of the Warwick Firemen's League is to bring the city's classification to a Class B rating.

●

U.S.C. Professional Course for Firemen

THE School of Public Administration of the University of Southern California announces a professional training program for firemen in Fire Administration and related subjects to begin this Fall. The first six courses of this program will start September 18, 1950, and continue through January 27, 1951. They will be given during the day, beginning at 10:00 A.M., with a two-hour period for each course, each week. The classes are arranged so that a fireman can take a class either of two days, depending on his free shift. The courses initially available cover Administration, Supervision, Personnel Training, Basic Mathematics, Public Speaking and Report Writing. The courses included in this program may be taken individually or as a part of a program leading to a Certificate in Public Administration (60 semester hours), a Bachelor of Science degree in Public Administration (124 semester hours), or a Master of Science degree in Public Administration (152 semester hours). Students interested should contact the U.S.C. School of Public Administration, Room 252, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles 7, or the Civic Center Division, Room 201, Wilson Building, First and Spring Sts., Los Angeles 12. This course has been prepared under a curriculum Planning Committee representing the Southern California Division of the California Fire Chiefs' Association, including Chiefs William M. Taylor of Burbank, John H. Alderson of Los Angeles, Charles N. Carrell, Santa Monica, S. H. Edmondson, Pasadena, James M. Nellis, Arcadia and Frank S. Sandeman, Long Beach.

Chief W. M. "Mort" Walton Dies

Battalion Chief W. M. Walton, a member of the Joint Committee of Evolutions which prepared the national training manuals "Handling Ladders" and "Handling Hose" passed away at Birmingham, June 23, at the age of 53.

"Mort" was a retired battalion chief. His father, the late William P. Walton, had been chief at Birmingham in 1905.

At the time of his death, "Mort" was serving as State Instructor in Firemanship at the University of Alabama.

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International Association of Fire Chiefs Conference to be held in San Francisco

AS announced in the July 1950 issue of FIREMEN, the 77th Annual Conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs will be held in San Francisco September 12–16. Chief Edward P. Walsh, Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department and General Chairman of the Conference Committee has prepared the following tentative schedule for the week.

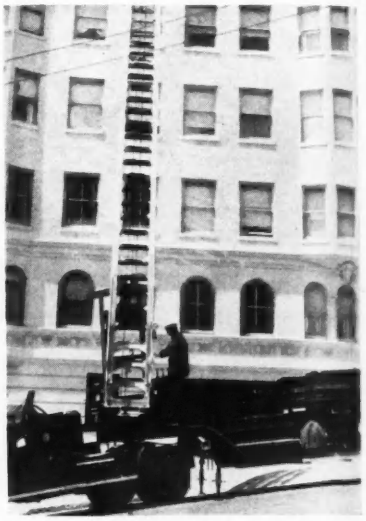
Monday — September 11
All Day — Registration
Pacific Coast Inter-Mountain Division Meeting
Great Lakes Division Meeting
San Francisco Hospitality Rooms Open from Noon until 7:00 P.M.

Tuesday — September 12
All Day — Registration
10:00 A.M. Opening Meeting
12:00 Noon. Buffet Luncheon
12:30 P.M. Ladies' Luncheon and Fashion Show
1:00 P.M. Demonstration and Drill
2:00 P.M. Business Meeting and Technical Session
4:00 P.M. San Francisco Hospitality Rooms Open until 7:00 P.M.

Tuesday — September 12
7:00 P.M. Directors' Dinner

Wednesday — September 13
All Day — Registration
9:30 A.M. Technical Session
10:00 A.M. Conducted Shopping Tour for Ladies
1:00 P.M. Ferry Boat Tour of San Francisco Bay
4:00 P.M. San Francisco Hospitality Rooms Open Until 7:00 P.M.

Thursday — September 14
All Day — Registration



This 12° grade is a commonplace circumstance in connection with aerial ladder operations in San Francisco.

9:00 A.M. Election of Officers. Polls Open Until 3:00 P.M.
9:30 A.M. Technical Session
10:00 A.M. Ladies' Sightseeing Trip Around San Francisco and Luncheon at Noon
7:00 P.M. Annual Banquet

Friday — September 15
9:30 A.M. Business Meeting
10:00 A.M. Ladies' Tour of San Francisco Peninsula and Luncheon at Noon
1:00 P.M. Sightseeing Tour for Men
7:00 P.M. Cioppino

Saturday — September 16
8:00 P.M. All Delegates and Ladies Invited to Attend the Annual Pageant and Ball of the San Francisco Fire Department

The Chief of San Francisco has the distinction of having an official residence. This is the Dennis T. Sullivan memorial home, erected in honor of the San Francisco fire chief who lost his life in the great conflagration that followed the earthquake of 1906. Chief Edward Walsh now resides here.

This hose tender stationed with Fireboat No. 2 carries 4,000 ft. of 3½ in. hose arranged in compartments so that 4 lines can be laid simultaneously. This would provide for a dozen hose streams 1,000 ft. ashore in event of damage to water mains.

Do You Know How to Buy Fire Apparatus?

New Fire Apparatus Specifications Prepared by NFPA Committee on Fire Department Equipment Aid Purchasers of Pumpers, Aerials, and Pumper-Ladders

EACH year several thousand fire trucks are purchased in the United States and Canada. Many of these are bought under the "sketchiest" of contracts and specifications. Such contracts or agreements may provide little or no assurance that the purchaser will get a complete, well engineered fire fighting unit that will give the desired performance under the rigors of fire service. Unfortunately, many fire departments buy new trucks that are perhaps ten years out of date as fire fighting equipment when delivered. The dream truck of 1940 is not a kit to boast of by 1950 standards. Most of this is due to failure to use specifications that are up to date and properly engineered.

To help fire departments get the most for their money and to get the best in fire apparatus, the NFPA Committee on Fire Department Equipment has prepared up to date 1950 SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILE FIRE APPARATUS. Adopted as an NFPA standard (No. 19) at the last Annual Meeting, these specifications are available in a form which permits their use as a part of a purchase contract or when obtaining competitive bids from several manufacturers. They cost only 75c a copy.

The NFPA Committee on Fire Department Equipment includes a distinguished group of fire chiefs and other authorities on fire department apparatus and equipment. It is headed by Chief Henry G. Thomas of Hartford. Other chiefs who have served on the committee during the preparation of these specifications include Chief John H. Alderson of Los Angeles, Chief Frank H. Burns of Grand Rapids, Chief Henry Chase of Miami, Chief Everett Hudiburg of Stillwater, Chief Lloyd Layman of Parkersburg, Chief George Lockhart of Minneapolis (retired), and Chief T. P. Treadwell of Fort Collins, Colorado.

Other distinguished members of the committee include F. X. Ahern, Deputy Fire Commissioner of Quebec; F. W. Beardslee, Mack Manufacturing Co.; Loren S. Bush, Chief Engineer, Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific; Albert H. Hall, National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.; Milton I. Parker, Missouri Inspection Bureau; R. B. Sargent, Hale Pump Co.; George L. Swan, National Board of Fire Underwriters, and Hubert Walker, American-LaFrance-Foamite Corp.

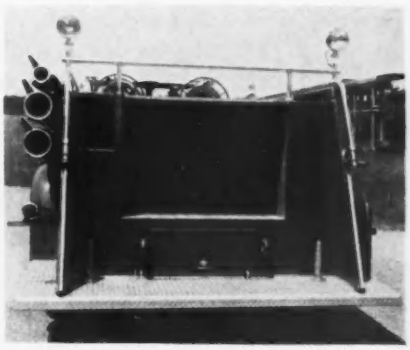
The new 1950 fire apparatus specifications together with accompanying general information fill 36, 8½ x 11 in. pages, and include specifications for pumpers, aerial ladders, and for pumper-ladder combinations. They indicate in each case what is basic equipment that must be delivered as part of the apparatus and what extra items must be purchased separately.

Such specifications are designed to avoid confusion in the mind of purchasers and contractors alike that can arise in the case of vague specifications such as those recently issued by a small residential suburb of Boston. These called for "two complete 750 pumpers, without equipment." Of course, if the apparatus is complete it must have equipment such as the proper suction hose, hydrant connections, etc. If without equipment the apparatus is not complete because it could not even connect to a hydrant or take suction.

Also, properly prepared pumper specifications make clear at what pressure the desired capacity must be provided and the number of feet of lift for the suction test. A small underpowered unit may, for example, be able to pump 750 gallons at 100 pounds pressure with a two or three foot lift but a class A 750 pumper will lift that amount of water 10 ft. and deliver it at 150 pounds pressure, and at proper motor speed.

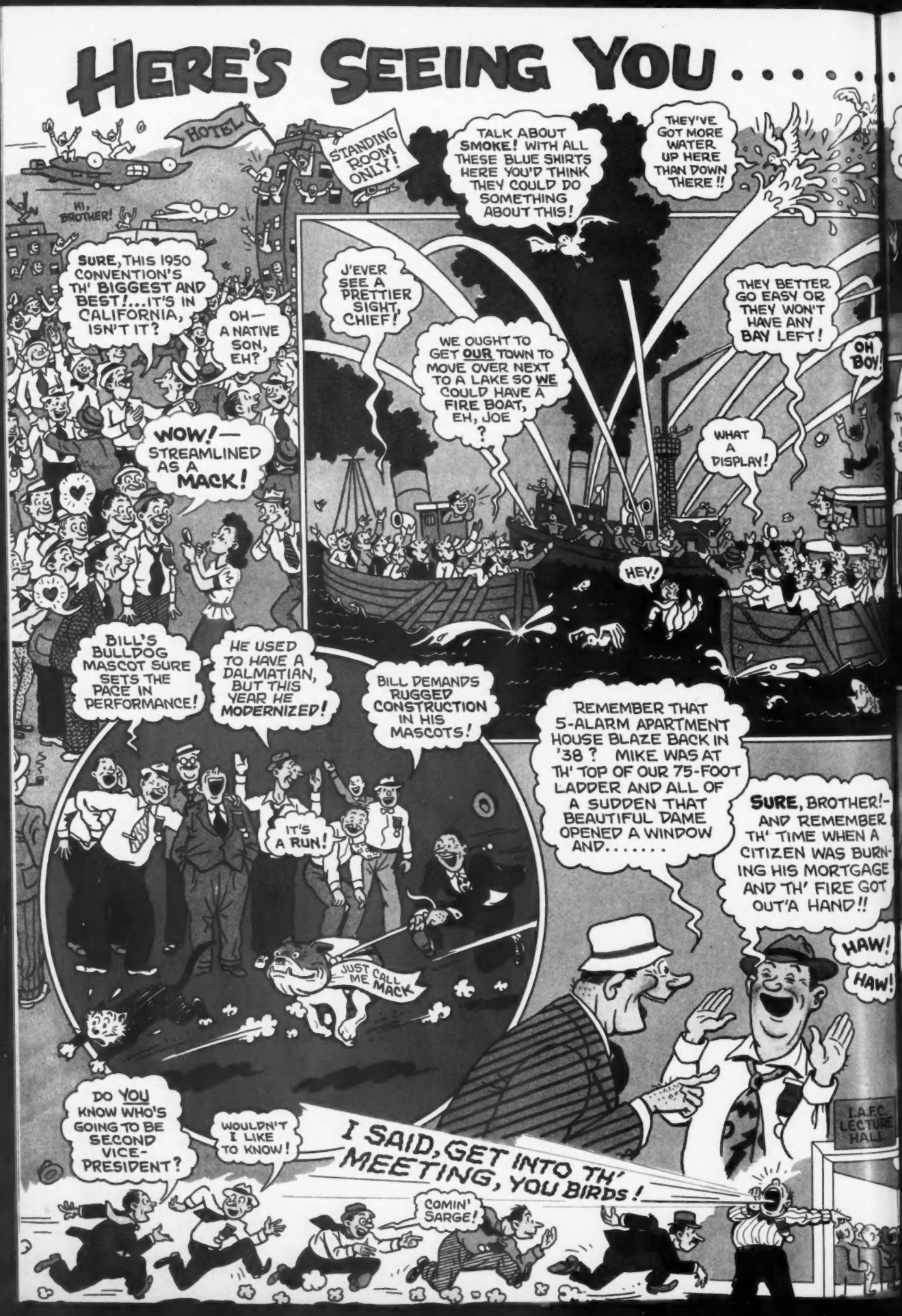
Many other essential factors of proper design are included in the new NFPA

(Continued on page 27)



New Pumper Delivered to Hingham, Massachusetts, by Maxim Motor Company

CHIEF Albert W. Kimball of Hingham, Massachusetts, has accepted delivery from the Maxim Motor Company of Middleboro, Massachusetts, of a new class A 750 gpm pumper having a number of features of interest. The radio antenna is located above the windshield with a large sized speaker below to give good reception over operating noises. There are two booster reels each with rollers making it possible for one man to take off each line. Hose rollers are also provided at the rear step. A gated 2½-in. suction intake is provided for in-line operation and 2½-in. caps are provided on the 4½-in. suction intakes to accommodate the smaller suction hose where large suction is not required. Side compartments are provided fore and aft of the rear fender under the suction hose. On the opposite side of the hose body there are three large compartments opening from the top. One of these houses the General Electric radio equipment. The others hold equipment for the call firemen. Another compartment is provided at the rear beneath the hose body. There is a 200 gallon water tank and room for 1500 ft. of 2½-in. hose and 500 ft. of 1½-in. hose.


HERE'S SEEING YOU . . . . .
HOTEL
STANDING ROOM ONLY!
HI, BROTHER!
SURE, THIS 1950 CONVENTION'S TH' BIGGEST AND BEST!...IT'S IN CALIFORNIA, ISN'T IT?
OH— A NATIVE SON, EH?
WOW!— STREAMLINED AS A MACK!
TALK ABOUT SMOKE! WITH ALL THESE BLUE SHIRTS HERE YOU'D THINK THEY COULD DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS!
THEY'VE GOT MORE WATER UP HERE THAN DOWN THERE!!
J'EVER SEE A PRETTIER SIGHT, CHIEF!
WE OUGHT TO GET OUR TOWN TO MOVE OVER NEXT TO A LAKE SO WE COULD HAVE A FIRE BOAT, EH, JOE?
THEY BETTER GO EASY OR THEY WON'T HAVE ANY BAY LEFT!
OH BOY!
WHAT A DISPLAY!
HEY!
BILL'S BULLDOG MASCOT SURE SETS THE PACE IN PERFORMANCE!
HE USED TO HAVE A DALMATIAN, BUT THIS YEAR HE MODERNIZED!
BILL DEMANDS RUGGED CONSTRUCTION IN HIS MASCOTS!
IT'S A RUN!
JUST CALL ME MACK
REMEMBER THAT 5-ALARM APARTMENT HOUSE BLAZE BACK IN '38? MIKE WAS AT TH' TOP OF OUR 75-FOOT LADDER AND ALL OF A SUDDEN THAT BEAUTIFUL DAME OPENED A WINDOW AND.....
SURE, BROTHER!- AND REMEMBER TH' TIME WHEN A CITIZEN WAS BURNING HIS MORTGAGE AND TH' FIRE GOT OUT'A HAND!!
HAW! HAW!
I.A.F.C. LECTURE HALL
DO YOU KNOW WHO'S GOING TO BE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT?
WOULDN'T I LIKE TO KNOW!
I SAID, GET INTO TH' MEETING, YOU BIRDS!
COMIN' SARGE!

AT THE 1950 SAN FRANCISCO I.A.F.C. CONVENTION!

By GRAHAM HUNTER

GREETINGS!— ARE YOU A NATIVE CALIFORNIAN?
LISTEN, VOL,— AIN'T YOU EVER HEARD OF FLORIDA?
IT WASN'T TH' EARTHQUAKE— IT WAS THE FIRE!
SO?
THINK THIS CABLE CAR WILL MAKE TH' GRADE?
CERTAINLY, BROTHER!— IT'S BEIN' TOWED BY A MACK!
IF YOU HEAR ANYTHING CRACK IT'S MY RIBS!
WHEW!— MAYBE WE SHOULD'A HAD A RESCUE SQUAD TAG ALONG!!
HAVEN'T BEEN PACKED IN SO TIGHT SINCE OUR LAST FIREMEN'S DINNER!
THIS NIAGARA IS REALLY SOMETHING TO SEE!
YEAH, BROTHER— I WISH WE'D HAD ALL THIS PRESSURE-VOLUME AT OUR BIG PAPER WAREHOUSE 5-ALARMER!!
OUR DEPARTMENT'S GETTING A 1,000 GALLON MACK PUMPER, HARRY.
SORRY, OFFICER— 62,000 HOTEL BEDROOMS AND ALL OF 'EM BOOKED UP.
YOU OUGHT TO SEE OUR NEW MACK AERIAL LADDER TRUCK, CHIEF!
C'MON, BOYS— HOOK UP AND STRETCH IN!!
ZOWIE!— WE ROLL!
WHERE'S ALL THAT FIRE FIGHTING ENERGY OF YOURS, GEORGE? WE'VE ONLY SEEN FISHERMAN'S WHARF, DE YOUNG MUSEUM, THE WAR MEMORIAL, GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, THE EMBARCADERO, AND COIT TOWER.... WE STILL HAVE TO DO CHINATOWN!!
HEY, POP!— I GOT A 3-ALARM APPETITE! WHEN DO WE EAT?
ARE THOSE WOMEN DISCUSSING TH' NEW MACK, OR THEIR OLD MAN?
WHEW! I'M BUSHED!
OH, FER A LITTLE REST!
DON'T THESE SMOKE-EATERS EVER GO HOME!

Your copy of these pictorial convention "highlights" will be waiting for you at the Mack Booth. Write for your copy if you can't be there.

A large reproduction of these scenes will be a Door Prize at the Mack Booth. Be sure you get your entry in! Best wishes for a memorable convention.

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NFPA announces the following publications now available for distribution:

NFPA No. 49 — A Table of Common Hazardous Chemicals.
Prepared by the Committee on Hazardous Chemicals and Explosives, in cooperation with the American Chemical Society, this table is the most authoritative information available to date. The purpose of listing the substances is not to discourage their proper uses, but rather to make available information relative to their hazardous properties and fire-fighting phases in order to promote and improve methods of fire protection and prevention. **32 pages. Fifty Cents.**

NFPA No. 33 — Standards for Spray Finishing Using Flammable Materials.
These standards cover the application of combustible paint, varnish, lacquer, stain and similar finishing materials when applied as a spray in continuous or intermittent process. They outline practical minimum requirements to obtain reasonable safety under average contemplated conditions. **24 pages. Twenty-five cents.**

NFPA No. 77 — Static Electricity
This 1950 publication supersedes the last edition reprinted by the NFPA in 1948, and includes revisions adopted at the 1950 annual meeting. These revisions were made by the Committee on Static Electricity in order to make its recommendations consistent with the Committee on Flammable Liquids. **52 pages. Fifty cents.**

NFPA No. 74 — Recommended Good Practices for the Installation of Automatic Fire Alarm Systems for Private Dwellings.
These suggestions are intended as a guide for the installation of automatic fire alarm equipment of a type mainly suitable for private dwellings and similar small scale uses in providing a material measure of protection. **4 pages. Five cents.**

NFPA No. 30-LT — 1950 Tentative Suggested Ordinance for the Storage, Handling and Use of Flammable Liquids.
This suggested ordinance has been tentatively adopted by the NFPA, with final adoption scheduled for May 1951. Many changes in detail have been made as a result of suggestions received following publication of the 1949 draft. **52 pages. Fifty cents.**

NFPA No. 47-T — Tentative Standards for Retail Lumber and Lumber Storage Yards.
The purpose of these standards is to specify methods of storage, and of handling in storage areas, of timber products consisting of lumber, logs, veneers, plywood, shingles, and similar forms of lumber products so that the fire hazard and danger to life and property may be minimized. **8 pages. Fifteen cents.**

No. 70-PR2 — Proposed 1951 amendments to the National Electrical Code. (Second Printing, Appendix "A," 1950 Correlating Committee Report, Revised). **32 pages. Twenty-five cents.**

Making a Good Job of It — "Effective Use of Spray or Fog." This reprint of the article published in the July issue of FIREMEN magazine summarizes the effective practices to be followed in "fog" application. **4 pages-Ten cents.**

Membership Report

Membership in the NFPA Fire Company Section costs $12.50 per year. This includes 10 subscriptions to FIREMEN. Additional fire fighters may be enrolled to receive FIREMEN at $1.25 each. Other NFPA members will be sent FIREMEN on request.

NFPA Welcomes:

The following departments who bring the total Fire Company Section membership to 1,346 companies and 20,531 men.

Illinois:
Cisco Fire Protection District, Cisco

Kansas:
Wellington Fire Department, Wellington

Maryland:
Rockville Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated, Rockville

Oregon:
Lake Grove Fire Department, Lake Grove

Pennsylvania:
Atglen Fire Company No. 1, Atglen
Conemaugh Independence Fire Company, Conemaugh

Quebec:
Rock Island Fire Department, Rock Island

South Dakota:
Doland Fire Department, Doland

Texas:
Highlands Volunteer Fire Department, Highlands
Nixon Volunteer Fire Department, Nixon
City of San Marcos Fire Department, San Marcos

Wisconsin:
Schofield Fire Department, Schofield

Every member receives a handsome membership certificate illustrating the history of fire protection.

DURING the first three quarters of the current fiscal year a total of 2,311,500 copies of printed material was published by the NFPA.

In addition to the regular publications such as *Fire News*, the *Quarterly*, and FIREMEN, nine "standards," six volumes of technical literature, seven volumes of general literature, and a large amount of Fire Prevention Week promotional material were made available to members. It is believed that this amount is an all-time record of volume for the Association in a similar period.

How to join NFPA

Obtain application blank from NFPA Executive Office, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts, U.S.A., or from any member of NFPA Membership Committee.

Fire Company Section (Annual dues $12.50)

Any organization or individual is eligible for associate membership in the NFPA if interested in the protection of life and property against loss by fire. However, membership in the Fire Company Section of NFPA which provides special services is open only to

(1) A fire department or fire company in a community of less than 25,000 population.

(2) A bona fide volunteer fire fighting organization in any community.

(3) A private industrial fire brigade

Membership in the Fire Company Section of NFPA provides:

(1) Member companies receive ten copies of FIREMEN magazine each month, mailed to the homes of individual firemen. Beyond the ten, additional copies of FIREMEN cost $1.25 per year.

(2) A single subscription to all regular material sent to NFPA members such as the "Quarterly" journal, monthly Fire News, technical standards, popular bulletins, and special pre-publication discounts on books published by NFPA.

(3) A handsome certificate of NFPA membership suitable for framing.

Individual Associate Membership (Annual dues $12.50)

Fire departments (not eligible for Fire Company Section Membership), officers, firemen, and others interested in fire safety. NFPA associate members in the fire service receive: one copy of all publications sent to Fire Company Section members. Member chiefs may purchase extra copies of FIREMEN for their fire stations at $1.25 per year. Write for full details.

NFPA Member Departments

Member departments are invited to send items that may be of interest to other firemen

New Denver Volunteer Fire Brigade New Denver, British Columbia

TWO Klondike Nite celebrations helped to finance the new fire truck of the New Denver Volunteer Fire Brigade. Members of the department are shown above with the new vehicle.

The truck is a 1938 Ford chassis with a power take-off and a 75 gpm pump. There is also a 35 foot extension and roof and wall ladders. It carries 1200 feet of 2½-inch hose and 200 feet of 1½-inch hose, two fog nozzles, two all-service gas masks, an inhalator, 6 MSA "Redi-heat" blocks, and first aid equipment.

The truck cost about $1500 plus many hours of volunteer labor. This money was raised during the celebrations of 1948 and 1949. The proceeds of the Klondike Nites of 1950 will be used for improvements to the hall and erection of a hose tower.

Clearfield Fire Department Clearfield, Pennsylvania

EACH year the Clearfield Volunteer Fire Department manages the Clearfield County Fair in cooperation with the county's agricultural society. Some of the proceeds of this event help in the purchasing of equipment for the fire department.

This volunteer group has 750 members who serve in four companies in separate wards of the city, with the principal station centrally located. The city has a population of 10,000 and the rural population is fifteen thousand.

Apparatus consists of a 750 gpm La France pumper, a Studebaker pumper and hose combination, a 750 gpm Seagrave pumper and hose combination, a 750 gpm Mack pumper, a 1948 Seagrave 65-foot aerial truck, a service sound truck and a service truck.

The department is completely volunteer it has a Woman's Auxiliary of 35 members.

Agnew State Hospital Fire Department, Agnew, California

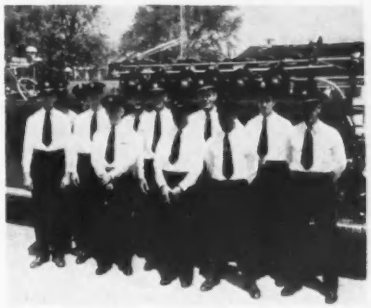
CHIEF Frank S. Burgess heads this organization at the State Hospital of Agnew, California. Total membership of the group is sixteen, ten of whom are at the main house of the hospital, and the other six are stationed at the farm colony, two and one-half miles away.

The organization protects hospital grounds which house 3900 and the adjacent village of Agnew, population 300. Equipment is supplied from allocations of state funds and at present amounts to four completely equipped pumpers of 500 gpm capacity.

Firemen are selected from employees who live at the institution and are available for practice drills. Monthly training is conducted by State Fire Marshal's instructors.

There is a small fire house at the main hospital and another for the farm colony. Members are paid ten dollars per month from funds for the organization provided by state taxes.

The department was organized in 1930. Assistant Chiefs Harold Nelson and Secretary Lang Chartesworth are the other officers of the group. A completely equipped new Fire House is planned.



Arlington Volunteer Fire District No. 1, Inc., Arlington County, Va.

POSED in front of their new 750 gpm pumper are the members of the Arlington Volunteer Fire Department, Incorporated. The vehicle was purchased last February. The department also has a 600 gpm pumper.

The community protected has a population of approximately 60,000, and funds for the department are raised from the renting of property, dances, and donations. Seven members are paid by the county as operators, while the fire fighters are all volunteers.

Drills are held twice a month and a fifty-hour state authorized course is held each summer. The department furnishes a first aid squad to all the home games of the Washington (D. C.) Redskins.

Camarillo State Hospital, Camarillo, California

The Camarillo State Hospital fire protection organization covers the hospital area of 5300 acres, of which 2000 acres is brush and ranch district. Apparatus includes a 500 gpm rotary triple combination pumper, a 300 gallon tanker and a combination brush and building rig. Members all take first aid training and instruct new employees of the hospital in evacuation methods and fire prevention. Training is under supervision of the State Fire Marshal.

Friend of the Firefighter!

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CIRCUL-AIR is the patented, electrically operated HOSE DRYER which circulates pre-warmed fresh air through coiled wet hose at the rate of 5 to 6 air changes per minute. It was designed to lengthen hose life; improve the appearance and functional design of new fire houses; and to save floor space and hard work. NO OTHER METHOD is so fast — so easy to use — so economical.

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NFPA Regional Meetings

St. Paul, November 15, 16, 17

The regional meeting of the National Fire Protection Association will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on November 15 and 16. The winter meeting of the Fire Marshals' Section will be held at the same place on November 17, possibly carrying over through November 18.

Leonard C. Lund, NFPA Director, is Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee and an interesting program is being arranged for presentation of the general NFPA program and discussion of fire hazards of particular interest in the Northwest region.

NFPA Farm Committee November 14

The NFPA Farm Committee will meet at St. Paul Hotel in St. Paul the day ahead of the regional meeting. It is open to all persons interested in farm and rural fire protection. The committee sponsors the NFPA standard "Volunteer Fire Departments." Minnesota Fire Marshal Leonard C. Lund is the new chairman of the Farm Committee.

Dallas, November 28-30

A regional meeting of the Association will be held in Dallas on November 28, 29, and 30 for a discussion of important fire problems in this area, and to give NFPA members and others interested opportunity to meet some of the officers and NFPA staff, and to make suggestions concerning our activities.

The meeting will be open on November 28 with a general discussion of the NFPA program and will continue with round table discussions of fire hazards.

The last day of the meeting will be devoted to an airport fire protection clinic sponsored by the NFPA Committee on Aviation and Airport Fire Protection. The purpose of this clinic is to provide an opportunity to Airport Managers, Aircraft Operators, Insurance Underwriters, Fire Department Personnel, and others interested, to learn and discuss fire safety problems in airport operations.

The Clinic will be operated on the open-forum personnel participation basis. The following four principal items will be on the agenda with discussion leaders to direct the subject treatment: Fire record experience at airports, fire safety in hangar construction, fire prevention in aircraft maintenance and storage, and fire protection equipment for airports, excluding crash protection.

Improvements in Fire Protection in Billings, Montana

Mr. Charles W. Cook of Butte, Montana, manager of the Montana Fire Rating Bureau, who recently commended Billings for the improvements that had been made in fire protection. He spoke before a meeting sponsored by the fire prevention committee of the Billings Commercial Club. The story of the Billings campaign is given in the accompanying article.

SIX years of hard work were rewarded recently when the city of Billings, Montana, received a downward adjustment in fire insurance rates.

Engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, assisted by engineers from the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific recently concluded a survey of the protection facilities of Billings. This resulted in a reduction of 800 deficiency points from the previous National Board grading made in 1944. As a result Billings was changed from a Class 6 rating to a Class 4.

The fire prevention campaign was initiated in January of 1944 when Jay Stevens of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, F. J. Sullivan of the Pacific Board of Fire Underwriters, and Chief Tom Cuff of the Menlo Park, California, fire department, visited Billings. Before a gathering of members of the Billings City Council, the Billings Commercial Club, and other business groups, they stressed the fact that the city was in a very poor condition as far as fire protection was concerned, and that if steps were not taken to improve conditions, then the city would be placed in a less favorable class by the National Board, with an approximate increase of 10 percent in insurance rates.

This news was enough to shock the listeners into action. The Fire Prevention Committee of the Billings Commercial Club was formed with the following objectives:

1. Reduce fire losses
2. Adopt a modern fire prevention code
3. Adopt an up-to-date building code
4. Secure more manpower in the fire department
5. Secure additional fire-fighting equipment
6. Stimulate a training program for firemen
7. Obtain a drill tower for training program
8. Encourage better cooperation between the fire and police departments
9. Back more thorough investigation of fires and better fire reports and records
10. Sponsor fire prevention education in the home, school, and business.

Through the combined efforts of the Commercial Club members, other business groups, and responsible officials of the city, this program was carried out very effectively. Over a six-year period the entire fire protection facilities of Billings were reorganized. A new fire station was constructed, fire department personnel increased, intensive training was given to all members, new fire apparatus purchased, a new fire alarm system installed, and modern building and fire prevention codes were adopted.

In recognition of the completion of these improvements, the Montana Fire Rating Bureau immediately instituted a resurvey of all individually rated buildings in the city, in order to apply revised rating schedules and modified base or key rates.

The following table illustrates the amount of reduction in insurance rates that became effective after the new survey:

	Percent
Masonry Mercantile Buildings	18
Masonry Mercantile Contents	12
Frame Mercantile Buildings	30
Frame Mercantile Contents	22
School Properties	12
Residential	20
Industrial	14

Since the fire insurance premiums in Billings for the five-year period from 1944 to 1948 amounted to $2,354,955, this average 20 percent reduction in insurance rates means a saving of over $135,000 annually to the policyholders.

The job of resurveying and rating required the full time services of five trained inspectors for two months. They inspected some 1,250 buildings and "risks," which required the publishing of some 10,000 individual rates and 300 rate books.

Such rate reduction does not come as a gift. One of the major factors in the determining of insurance rates of a city is the efficiency of the fire department, which is measured by a system of points of deficiency. A certain number of points cover such items as manpower, equipment, alarm systems, etc. (See "What a Fireman Should Know About Insurance Rates and Underwriters' Grading," FIRMEN, February-March 1947, reprints available, 10c.) After the initial survey has been made by the Board of Underwriters, then corrective steps may be taken to better the insurance rating.

The case of Billings is remarkable because the city was able to better its rating by two full classifications in a six-year period. The marked feature of the campaign, of course, was the fact that the entire city and its officials worked together towards the same objective, and achieved many of the goals that were originally established.

According to Paul C. Covert, head of the Billings fire prevention committee, the ratio of fire losses to insurance premiums collected during the six-year campaign was 25.6 percent. In the previous six-year period, the same ratio amounted to 71.3 percent.

Fire losses from 1938 through 1943 totaled $1,030,401.46. From 1944 through 1949 the city's fire losses amounted to $824,674.63. Assessed valuation for the city, excluding land values, totaled $29,300,000 in 1938. In 1949 the total was $55,200,000.

The city now has four pumpers with a combined capacity of 3,250 gpm, two hose trucks, a ladder truck, and other equipment. The fire department operates from three stations, and the personnel has increased almost 50 percent since 1945.

The new alarm system, with 38 boxes, was installed in November of 1948 in the high value district at a cost of approximately $30,000.

The fire department budget has increased from $60,300 in 1943 to $156,000 in 1949, but the savings in insurance rates more than covers this increase. However, the people responsible for the expanded fire protection budget are aware that saving in lives and property cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Readers' Comments

"Your article 'Effective Use of Spray or Fog' in the July issue of FIREMEN magazine is most interesting, informative and timely. There has been so much gibberish written and spoken on the subject, that I find your paper both sound and refreshing.

"In general, I am in complete agreement with what you say and I would commend its study and application to all firemen, both paid and volunteer, as *must reading.* There is, of course, a definite limit to the effectiveness of fog streams, as there is to the use and effectiveness of any other extinguishing agent.

"The successful fire officer, through study and experience, must learn to know that there is no hard and fast tactical rule or, extinguishing method that will be the most effective on any and all fires. Of course, we must fit our tactics and our procedure of extinguishment and control to the fire.

"Your observation that before the modern fog era, experienced fire fighters were directing their streams to the ceiling, thus deflecting the spread of water over the fire area, was in reality, fog application, is true. I learned that fundamental rule about thirty (30) years ago.

"Most of us will agree, that *adequate* pressure is essential for effective for application and it is also true, at least in my opinion, that this *adequate* pressure is obtainable with either the so-called high pressure or the general purpose fog nozzle.

"It is my further opinion that indiscriminate use of fog streams or, jets, by over-enthusiastic 'connoisseurs' can, and often does, increase the burning and may spread the fire. As you so well indicate, water extinguishes fire by cooling the burning material, thus we must have penetration and we also must have sufficient volume, properly placed, to do an effective job.

"Your hydraulic details are excellent and well worth the time and effort of any fire fighter to study and digest. We have found that continual training of pump operators, at least to the understanding level, is essential to effective operation. This is, of course, true, whether the water projected is in the form of fog, spray or straight stream.

"There is but one suggestion in your article with which I am not in complete accord, that is, pre-adjustment of general purpose nozzles for fog application. It is my opinion, in fitting the stream to the fire, that the well trained fireman can quickly adjust the nozzle to give the type of stream desired and that it is quite unnecessary to keep the nozzle valve in a pre-adjusted position.

Jack Ribnitzki photo

Bridging Canal with 100 Ft. Aerial Ladder

Washington, D. C., fire fighters faced an unusual problem in reaching a fatal fire early on the morning of July 4. Fire enveloped a small frame dwelling on land isolated between the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the rocky upper Potomac River. To reach the blaze Truck Co. 5 shot its 100 ft. Seagrave aerial across the canal to form a bridge but with the ladder depressed as far as possible it was still necessary to lash a 14 ft. ladder at the end to reach the ground. Two men were fatally burned and two other occupants required treatment for injuries.

"FIREMEN is a valued monthly visitor in all Hartford Fire Stations. You have supplied much pertinent and practical material which has been of distinct value to our training program and we are indeed grateful and appreciative of your efforts."

HENRY G. THOMAS
Chief of Department
Hartford, Connecticut
(Chairman, NFPA Committee on Fire Department Equipment)

●

"I have read your article (July FIREMEN) 'Effective Use of Spray or Fog' and concur with you in its entirety. I think it was a good idea to bring out the fact that the various types and patterns are not important, the main objective being to obtain maximum heat absorption. There is one point, however, that may be debated by airplane crash fire fighters and that is the statement, 'actually, however, high pressures, beyond those required to get the water patterns to the fire, serve no good purpose.'

"There is one other angle regarding this ultra-high pressure that I think you should be giving some thought. Due to the development of high pressure pumpers it seems natural to me that hose capable of withstanding higher pressures will naturally follow. I am just wondering if some day it will not be possible to increase the velocity of water through a high pressure hose of say one to one and a quarter inches in diameter, enough to deliver 100 gpm, thus advancing further what has already been done toward getting more gpm per hoseman."

Battalion Chief A. M. GRUNWELL
District of Columbia Fire Dept.
(Member NFPA Committee on Firemen Training)

●

". . . Thank you for your letter of July 6, enclosing a copy of FIREMEN magazine containing a story on 'Care of Aluminum Fire Department Ladders.'

". . . To the best of our knowledge and belief, alloy 61S-T6 does not lose ductility or change in any way merely due to aging at room temperature. This alloy has been produced for about 15 years, and we have indication that 61S-T6 made in 1935 is just as ductile and just as strong as when it was originally made.

". . . While it is true that a discolored or charred ladder should be suspected, heat alone will not discolor aluminum. The burning of a common match could deposit carbon on aluminum, and yet the amount of heat generated by a match would raise the temperature of

the metal in a ladder so slightly that it could scarcely be measured. Your suggestion that a discolored ladder be tested is sound advice: I merely want to point out that completely aluminum and fully heat treated aluminum are the same color. Discoloration due to heating is merely a deposit of the products of combustion, and not an indication of the strength of the aluminum.

"... I do wish to point out that heating 61S-T6 to 150 degrees and quenching it in cold water will do no harm. For your information on the subject of reheating 61S-T6, I am attaching a reprint of an article that appeared in 'Iron Age.' Please see figure 4 and the marked portion of the article captioned 'Reheating 61S-T6 Sheet.' These data indicate that short time heating even up to 400 degrees reduces the strength of 61S-T6 only a very minor amount. . . ."

MR. JOHN R. WILLARD, *Manager*,
Sales Development Division,
Aluminum Company of America

●

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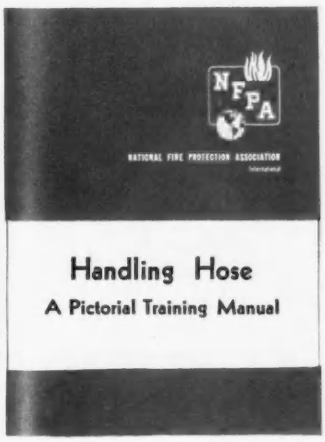

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136 large photographs
60 hose evolutions

Approved by:
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Fight Brush Fires from Moving Truck with a HALE Type FZZ Portable Pumping Unit!

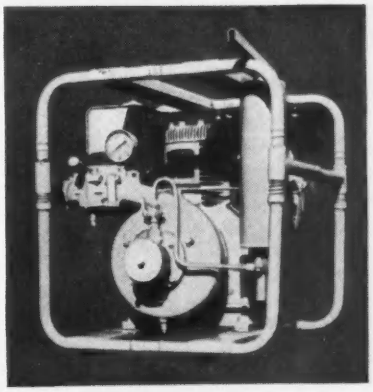
Below are two on-the-spot pictures showing a Hale Type FZZ Portable Pumping Unit fighting a brush fire from a moving truck. The unit can be mounted or carried on virtually any type of equipment, making it extremely valuable for fighting brush, field, and forest fires while in motion. Booster tank is used for source of water.

The Hale Type FZZ is a powerful rugged, ready-to-use unit built specifically for fire fighting. Compact, dependable and efficient, it will stand long hours of continuous pumping. The unit will supply from draft, 60 U. S. Gallons per minute at 90 lbs. pump pressure, and up to 150 U. S. Gallons per minute at 30 lbs. It can supply two capable fire streams through 1½" hose lines using nozzle tips up to ⅛".

Simplicity in design and reliability are exemplified in the Hale single stage centrifugal pump, bolted direct to a sturdy four-cycle 8.25 HP, single cylinder, air-cooled engine.

A frame-mounted FZZ (with carrying handles turned in) is pictured at right. It can be easily carried to source of water which truck cannot reach, for refilling booster tank or for fighting fire direct.

Unit is also available mounted on two wheels or on rubber-cushioned steel channels.



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Fire Pumps in All Standard Capacities

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HELMETS

"NEW YORKER"
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No other helmet made has ever shown the rugged stand-up-ability of this "pioneer" of all "regulation" helmets — which explains why it is first choice in the largest departments, where the duty is hardest.

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Where the preference is for aluminum, here is a rugged one-piece "regulation" helmet that is light, durable, safe and comfortable — and largely used by both regulars and volunteers, the country over.

"CLIFTON"
(Plastic)

"Regulation" in every line, this latest Cairns Helmet is made of "Flintflex" — a light, tough, flexible material that gives complete protection against impact, heat, electric current and chemicals.

Write for Catalog 330

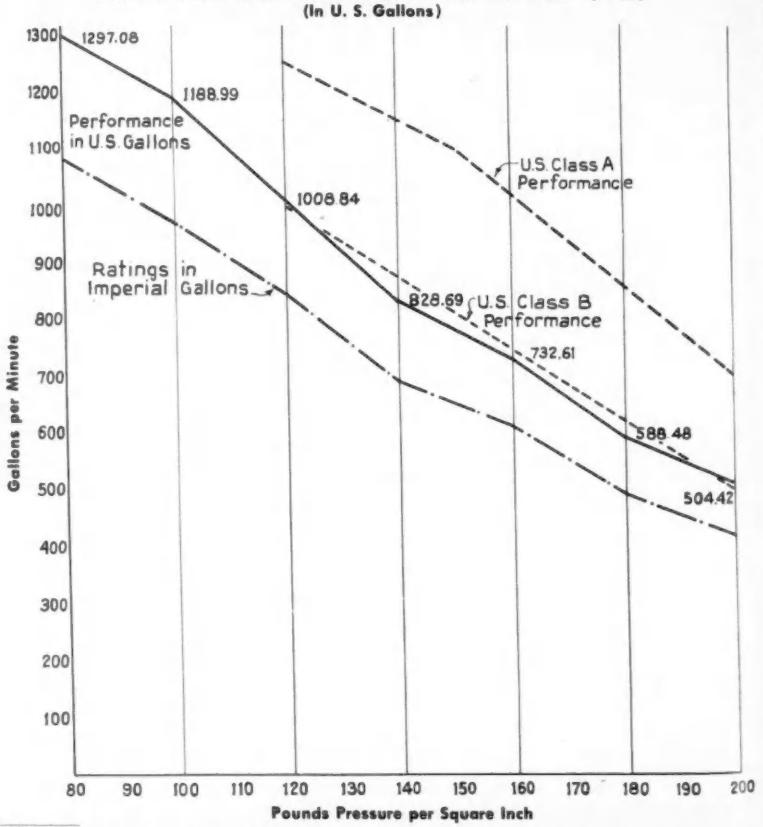
CAIRNS & BROTHER
(ALLWOOD), CLIFTON, N. J.

Outfitters to Firemen Since 1836

New British Pump-Escape

Merryweather and Sons, Ltd., London, one of the leading manufacturers of fire fighting appliances in Great Britain, recently demonstrated a new 1000 gpm Diesel powered pump-escape, illustrated above. The 6 cylinder Diesel engine yields full power without warm up and develops 125 bhp at only 1800 rpm, using 5½ gallons of low cost fuel per hour. The overall length of the vehicle (including a 3 section, 55 ft. wheeled escape ladder) is 25½ ft. It accelerates from 0 to 40 mph in 35 seconds and is equipped with a stabilizer to reduce sway or roll when turning corners. The limousine body seats an officer, driver, and 4 firemen. There are numerous compartments including space for radio. The main centrifugal pump is driven by a power take-off with an engine-pump ratio of 1:1.59. There is a piston type priming pump capable of priming at vertical lift of 1 ft. per second. A 25 gpm (imperial) rotary gear first-aid pump supplies two 240 ft. reels from a 100 gallon (imperial) tank. While the pump's 1000 gpm rating in imperial gallons is taken at pressures below 100 lbs., its performance curve when converted into U. S. gallons is almost identical with a U. S. Class B, 1000 gpm pump, giving the equivalent of 1009 U. S. gallons at 120 lbs. and 504 U. S. gallons at 200 lbs., both at 10 ft. suction lift. The Class B pump is rated at 120 pounds and the Class A pump at 150 pounds.

PUMP PERFORMANCE MERRYWEATHER 1000 GPM PUMP (1950)
(In U. S. Gallons)



(Acknowledgement is made to FIRE, the official journal of the British Fire Service, for a portion of the data presented here.--ED.)

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LOOKING for proof that Bean leads the way with maximum protection and minimum fire loss? Take a look at San Antonio:

The San Antonio Fire Department started with two John Bean High-pressure Fire Fighters . . . was so well pleased that it ordered two more. Recently, still another pair of these sensational fire fighters was put into service!

Yes, San Antonio's sold on Bean High-pressure Fire Fighters and you will be, too. They carry their own water supply, go into action fast, smother fires quickly and practically eliminate water damage.

There's only one high-pressure fog fire fighter and that's John Bean. Write today for full details on this modern line of fire fighting equipment.

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FIRE SCHOOLS

Kansas. Fire School to be held in Hutchinson, Kansas, October 23–26.

Maryland. Firemen's Short Course at College Park, University of Maryland, September 5–8.

Missouri. The Annual Southwest Fire School is tentatively scheduled for October 3 and 4 at Springfield, Missouri.

Virginia. The 1950 Annual Virginia Fire School will be held September 11–15 at No. 9 Station, 115 Thole Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

New York University Fire Engineering Course

THE Graduate Division of the College of Engineering, New York University, is again offering this fall a graduate course in fire protection engineering and safety engineering. These are open to college graduates and others specially qualified by experience. They are designed for graduate students and practicing engineers. Mr. Edward J. Kehoe, Chief, Safety and Fire Protection Section, New York Operations Office, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, conducts the fire course. For information, write to the Assistant Dean, College of Engineering, New York University, New York 53, N. Y.

●

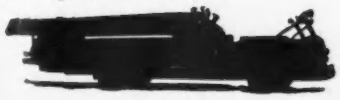
How To Buy Fire Apparatus

(*Continued from page 15*)

specifications. These are available from the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, for $1.00 per set. Any department considering the purchase of new equipment may find that these new specifications representing the best experience of fire chiefs, underwriters and manufacturers will save the department hundreds of dollars by helping to obtain the best of equipment.

Even if a department knows pretty well the make and size of apparatus it intends to purchase it will still pay to use recognized standard specifications to assure that the builder provides equipment that in all particulars meets accepted national standards.

Canadian fire apparatus standards, prepared by the Canadian Standards Association conform with the NFPA specifications except for necessary changes such as the use of Imperial gallons in place of U. S. gallons.



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The new, improved Ansul Model "B" Extinguishers have the greatest fire-killing ratings* ever attained by hand portable fire extinguishers. In addition, WATER-TIGHT CONSTRUCTION, (exclusive with ANSUL) has resulted in far greater dependability than any other dry chemical extinguisher.
In fire protection equipment, the best is none too good. Accordingly, Ansul engineers conduct continuing research for improving Ansul Extinguishers and Dry Chemical. Ansul Quality has set a high standard for newcomers in the dry chemical fire extinguisher field. This unparalleled standard of quality is constantly being raised by Ansul research and development.
Send for File No. 603. You will receive a variety of helpful printed matter. Included is our latest catalog which describes Ansul Extinguishers of all sizes — from the small Ansul Model 4 to Ansul Piped Systems and Ansul 2000 lb. Stationary Units.
*Factory Mutual Laboratory Reports of Examinations and Tests.
Exclusive Features
Patented Nozzle assures most effective stream pattern . . . Best results by inexperienced operators.
Special packings in Nozzle and other parts exclude water.
Corrosion resistant construction throughout.
Easy on-the-spot Recharging (No tools needed).
Quick, positive puncture operation.
Special cartridge guard protects cartridge . . . rugged construction throughout.
Ansul "PLUS-FIFTY" Dry Chemical used exclusively.
Field tested by thousands of satisfied customers.
ANSUL
CHEMICAL COMPANY
FIRE EXTINGUISHER DIVISION
MARINETTE • WISCONSIN
DISTRIBUTORS
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE U. S. A., CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES
"PLUS-FIFTY"
DRY CHEMICAL
IS MORE DEPENDABLE
ALL-WAYS!
THIS TRADE MARK ASSURES YOU OF QUALITY PRODUCTS

I've Been Penetrated!

If you're interested in sinking ducks (or putting out fires) it's high time you knew about FIREWATER.* This amazing chemical penetrant makes wet-water for 600% (that's right — six hundred per cent!) *less money than any other recognized penetrant on the market!* It's unbelievable but true — FIREWATER is a *tested* and *proved* penetrant that is used at a dilution ratio of 1:600 yet costs just $2.00 per gallon in 55 gallon drums! FIREWATER vastly increases the absorption and spreading qualities of water and is absolutely non-corrosive. *Trade Mark Reg.

For full information and name of nearest distributor write:

THE
FIREWATER
COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS
Russ Building • San Francisco, California

Fire Prevention in Atlantic, Iowa

(*Continued from page 9*)

were taken for a ride through the city in the fire truck.

While the Boy Scouts were accompanying the inspection teams, the girls distributed twelve hundred pamphlets on fire prevention to the residential district. This was increased to fifteen hundred during Fire Prevention Week.

HOME inspection blanks were issued to each pupil in the schools of the area and a fire prevention program was planned so that each student could participate. Each class from 46 surrounding town and county schools visited the fire station and received literature on fire prevention. Essay contests, a "Flame Girl" contest, and a "Fireman's Parade" together with the distribution of posters and books helped to increase the attraction of the campaign.

Year Round Fire Prevention

THERE were other organized fire prevention activities throughout the year. In the fall a number of newspaper warnings on the careless burning of leaves were issued. Christmas holidays saw 1,000 booklets distributed with the purchase of Christmas tree lights and decorations. In the spring a ladder training tower at nearby Sunnyside Park carried a huge sign that said "Help Prevent Fires" for the benefit of the 100,000 people who visited the park during the summer.

Fire Prevention Week

AS Fire Prevention Week approached the campaigns were accelerated. "No Smoking in Bed" signs were placed in every hotel room, members of the Chamber of Commerce were issued a special fire prevention bulletin, fire prevention ads by local merchants and insurance men increased to a total of 136 covering 1600 column inches. On the Saturday before the week there was a Mayor's proclamation and a full page ad calling attention to Fire Prevention Week with an outline of the coming activities. These included a number of surprise fire drills for the schools, inspections of the buildings in the city, parades, and an "Open House" for over 500 visiting firemen during the week.

The most important feature of the year-long campaign was the fact that the people of the community were constantly being reminded of the need for fire prevention. Total newspaper publicity amounted to 3,242 column inches, special stickers were sent out with the bills of the Iowa Electric Company, an advance build-up of "Little Squirt" was featured in the newspapers as a "teaser" since its identity was kept secret until the opening of Fire Prevention Week. "Little Squirt" turned out to be a 1925 Dodge made into a replica of a fire truck, complete with siren, bell, hose, deluge gun, rubber ladder, booster tank, and hose. On the opening day this vehicle made its first "run" through the town and thereafter was seen at all the activities of the week.

Another promotion message was "When the Bell Tolls Ten, Think Again — Stop Fire." This also was run as a "teaser" until the opening of the week's ceremonies. Stickers were placed in store windows, on the windshields of cars, and the same slogan was run in newspapers as part of the advertisements. The bell was on top of the firestation and during Fire Prevention Week it was rung at irregular intervals to coincide with other activities.

Clean-up campaigns by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the firemen were also part of the build-up program. Publicity stories, a free-pick-up of trash by the street department, and a scrubbing of the main street were highlights that helped to stress the campaign of fire prevention.

Good Coffee
ALWAYS ON CALL

When a weary fireman has a yen for coffee, he wants it *right away*. And that's where Nescafé* rings the bell! It makes roaster-fresh coffee right in the cup.

Easy to fix right on the spot. Just put a teaspoonful of Nescafé in a cup, add hot water (preferably boiling) and stir. Swell-tasting coffee's ready to give you that needed "lift"!

And you can't beat Nescafé for meetings and get-togethers. One cup or 100...make 'em as you need 'em. No pot to wash, no grounds, no waste.

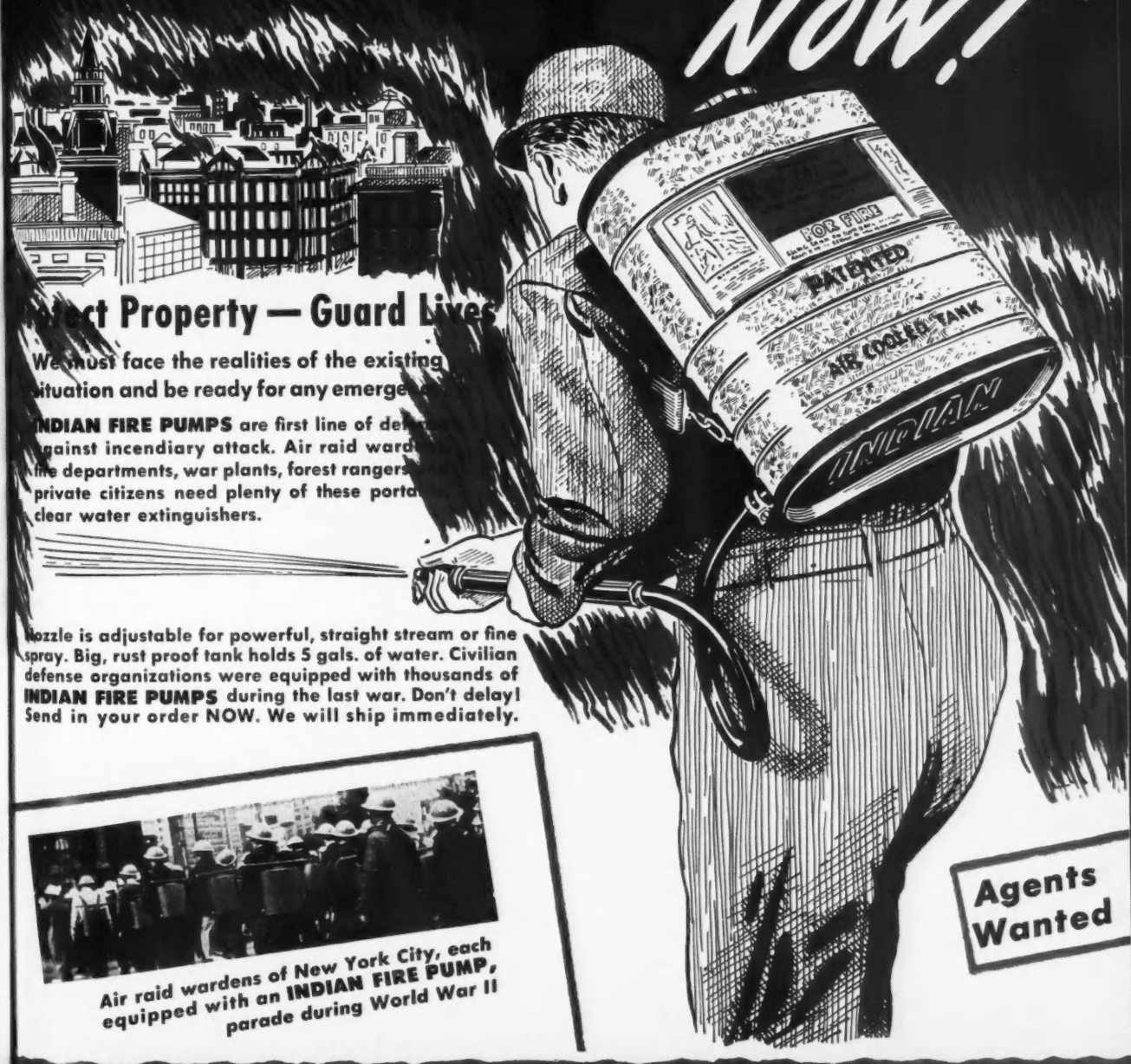
Economical, too! The 4-oz. jar makes about as many cups as a pound of ordinary coffee...yet costs far less!

More people drink NESCAFÉ than all other instant coffees!

*Nescafé (pronounced NES-CAFAY) is the exclusive registered trade mark of The Nestlé Company, Inc. to designate its soluble coffee product which is composed of equal parts of pure soluble coffee and added pure carbohydrates (dextrins, maltose and dextrose) added solely to protect the flavor.

BE PREPARED

ORDER A LARGE SUPPLY OF INDIAN FIRE PUMPS NOW!



...tect Property — Guard Lives

We must face the realities of the existing ...situation and be ready for any emerge...

INDIAN FIRE PUMPS are first line of de... against incendiary attack. Air raid ward... fire departments, war plants, forest rangers... private citizens need plenty of these porta... clear water extinguishers.

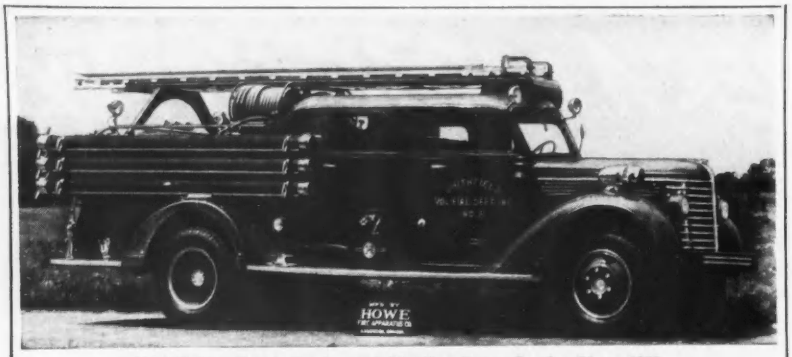
Nozzle is adjustable for powerful, straight stream or fine spray. Big, rust proof tank holds 5 gals. of water. Civilian defense organizations were equipped with thousands of INDIAN FIRE PUMPS during the last war. Don't delay! Send in your order NOW. We will ship immediately.

Air raid wardens of New York City, each equipped with an INDIAN FIRE PUMP, parade during World War II

Agents Wanted

FOR DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON THESE FAMOUS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS WRITE TO

D. B. SMITH & CO. UTICA 2, N. Y.

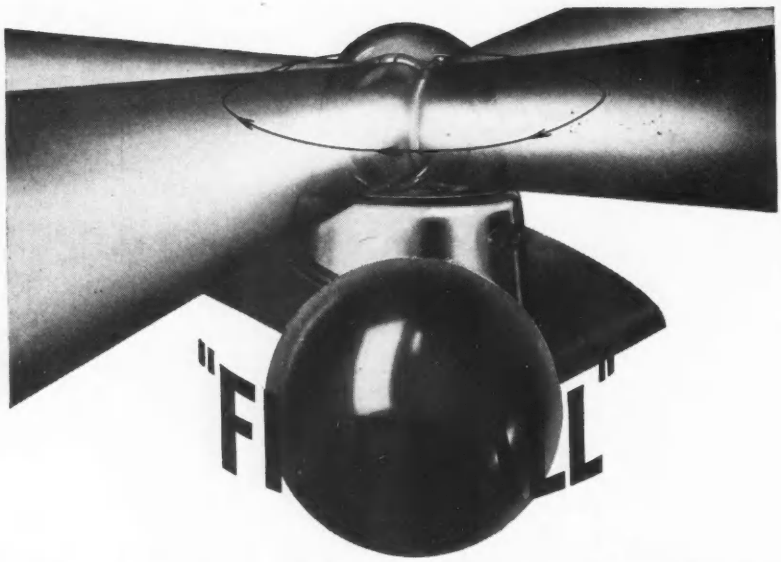


HOWE Fire Truck Equipment Meeting Every Service Since 1872
Centrifugal, Rotary, and Piston Pumps supplied
HOWE FIRE APPARATUS COMPANY, 1406 West 22nd Street, Anderson, Indiana

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
American District Telegraph Company	25	The Gamewell Company	32
Ansul Chemical Company	27	Hale Fire Pump Company	23
Beacon Falls Rubber Footwear	6	Howe Fire Apparatus Company	30
John Bean Manufacturing Company	25	Mack Manufacturing Corporation	16, 17
Boston Woven Hose	31	Midwestern Manufacturing Company	20
Cairns and Brother	24	Mine Safety Appliance Company	4, 5
Carpenter Manufacturing Company	14	The Nestle Company	28
The Circul-Air Corporation	20	Rockwood Sprinkler Company	3
W. S. Darley & Company	2	Russell Uniform Company	14
Federal Enterprises, Incorporated	30	D. B. Smith & Company	29
The Firewater Company	28		

Please mention FIREMEN when writing to advertisers



All over the country people are calling the Federal Beacon-Ray Light the **FIREBALL**. And, fireball it is in its unmistakable rotating warning motion. The spectacular action of the 180° spaced beams rotating through 360° gives — for the first time — complete *all-around* protection. Motorists and pedestrians are alerted at far greater distances than ever before — and from every angle. Call it "Beacon-Ray" or call it "Fireball" — mount it with regular flush roof mounting or on the special pipe mounting — either way (and by any name!) it will give you more protection than any other warning light. Write today for Beacon-Ray (FIREBALL) Bulletin.

Specify Federal Beacon-Ray warning light on all new apparatus

FEDERAL ENTERPRISES, INC.
Formerly: FEDERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.
8717 SOUTH STATE STREET CHICAGO 19, ILLINOIS

What's New In Fire Equipment

New Spiral Type Fog Nozzle By Bete Fog Nozzle, Inc.

A new patented spiral type of fog nozzle that shoots full fog or straight stream on 30 to 150 pounds pressure and fits a standard "garden hose" thread, is announced by Bete Fog Nozzle, Inc., 85 Pierce St., Greenfield, Mass. The Bete G-5 fire nozzle consists of an inner spray cone for drive and an outer cone for soft spray.

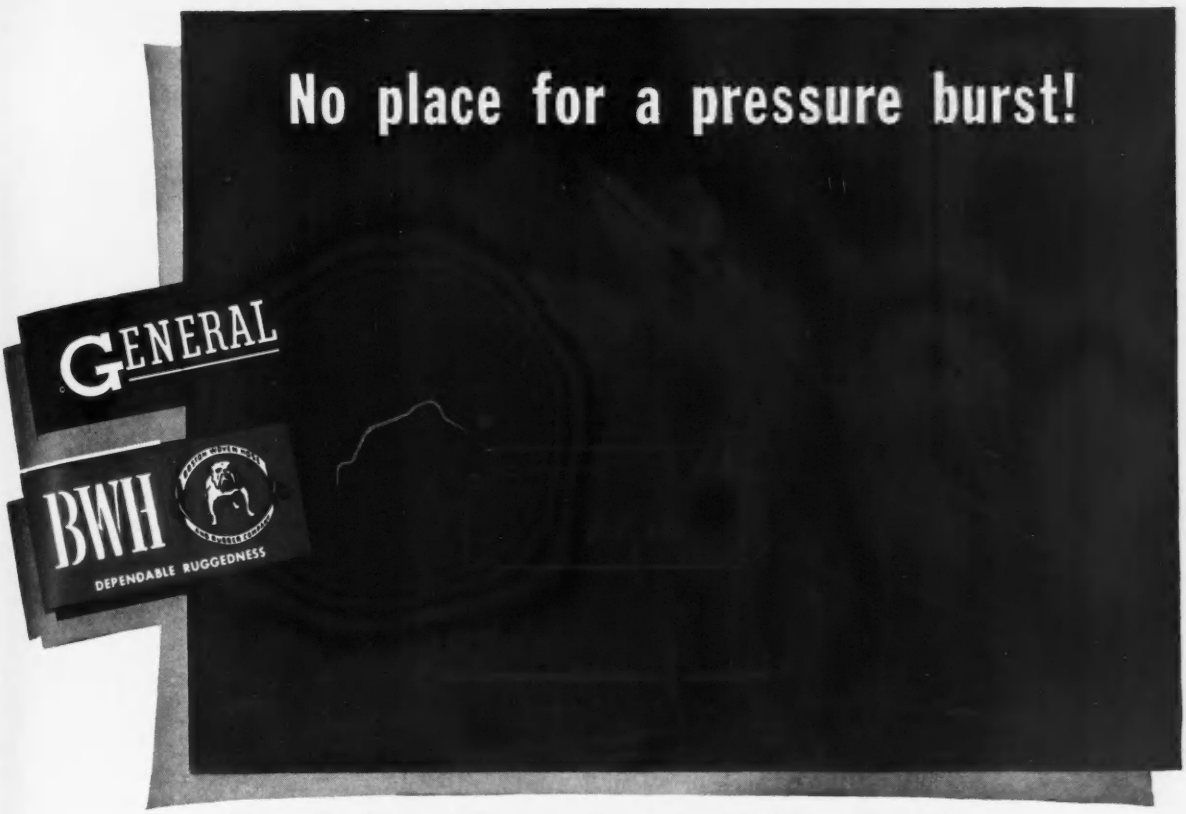
New Line of Alfco 2½ Gallon Fire Extinguishers

American-LaFrance-Foamite Corp., announces a new line of 2½ gallon fire extinguishers made of stainless steel.

Models include Alfco Firefoam 5F2, Soda-Acid 5S2 and Plain Water type 5H2. All of the new extinguishers are welded construction, with elbow and collar silver brazed, and are corrosion resistant inside and out. Manufacturer reports new extinguishers are twice as strong as the old style fabricated copper and about half the weight without the charge.

New Fire King Fire Hose Lighter and Stronger

The B. F. Goodrich Company announces a new 2½-in. fire hose with double jacket of chemically-produced fibre said to be stronger and lighter than conventional cotton hose jackets and resistant to moisture, mildew, mild acids or alkalies. This "Fire King" hose is subjected to a 600-pound pressure test, comes equipped with drop forged couplings and has the exclusive B. F. Goodrich end protection of an extra ply of hard woven cord extending 12 in. from the coupling. Write to B. F. Goodrich Company, Industrial Products Division, Akron, Ohio.



Tough fires demand rugged fire hose!

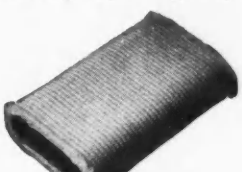
You can't fight tough fires with tired hose! *Maybe* a bucket brigade could handle a *small* fire if hose burst under pressure. But it's smarter to have plenty of BWH Fire Hose on the truck . . . then you're ready for quick action with no breakdowns!

BWH originated circular woven cotton jackets for fire hose . . . a construction that gives strength without weight. BWH high-quality rubber tubes are specially compounded to resist aging. Flat cured to fold compactly and quickly in the truck bed, there's minimum twist and maximum flexibility for rapid advancement.

For detailed information on BWH Fire Hose, call the nearest representative of The General Detroit Corporation. The "General" trademark is easy to find in the classified section of your telephone directory and a call to this organization of acknowledged fire equipment experts will bring you impressive facts about BWH Fire Hose dependability.

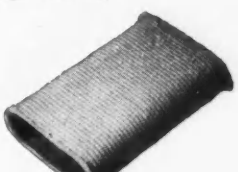
BWH
"BOSTON FIRE JACKET" HOSE

Double Jacket
Heavier, stronger fibers, perfect adhesion, smooth, friction-resistant waterway. Rates tops in every test!



BWH
"PARAMOUNT" HOSE

Double Jacket
Designed for easy handling and long service on tough jobs. Ages well, withstands high pressures.



BWH
"MILO" HOSE

Single Jacket
For long, trouble-free performance in communities where a light service hose is adequate.

BWH
"UNDERWRITERS" HOSE

Single or Double Jacket
Made in strict accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters' specifications. Labeled or unlabeled.

Distributors of famous
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER CO.
Municipal Fire Hose

THE GENERAL DETROIT CORP.
DETROIT 7, MICHIGAN
NEW YORK • ATLANTA • CHICAGO • DALLAS
Subsidiary:
THE GENERAL PACIFIC CORP.
LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • SEATTLE

PROMPT BOX ALARM *averts* CONFLAGRATION

PROPERTIES AT RISK

Miss Kompa shows Fire Chief Dell how she sent the alarm.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF FIRE

EDWARD C. DELL
CHIEF

FRANCIS G. DREXLER
ASS'T CHIEF
RUSSELL E. BOWERS
ASS'T CHIEF
CHARLES A. OHLINGER
FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTOR

CITY OF READING, PENNA

The Gamewell Company
Newton Upper Falls
Massachusetts

June 1, 1950

Gentlemen:

In view of the unique circumstances attending a fire which occurred in Reading on Sunday, April 16, I am bringing it to your attention. The fire started in a pile of lumber at the rear of the Zeswitz Music House, 806 Penn St. and spread to the rear of the building and the Berks Furniture Company, next door. It was discovered by Mrs. Elizabeth Kressly and Miss Dorothy Kompa, employees of the Bloom Furniture Store, 812 Penn St., who were working although the store was closed.

Mrs Kressly found the telephone was dead, the wires having been destroyed by the fire. Miss Kompa then went immediately to the Gamewell fire alarm box at Eighth and Penn Streets and sent the alarm. Properties having an aggregate value of probably half a million dollars were at risk, but we extinguished the fire in 37 minutes after arrival at the scene with a fire damage of only $1,500.00.

The prompt action of these ladies in sending the alarm, and the fact that a public fire alarm box was so near at hand, undoubtedly averted a conflagration.

Yours very truly,

Edward C. Dell
Chief, Fire Department

ESSENTIAL PROTECTION

A fire alarm box near every fire hazard is necessary to adequately protect the city.

When fire occurs use the nearest box promptly —it is the best method.

THE GAMEWELL COMPANY

In Canada: Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Belleville, Ontario

Newton Upper Falls 64, Massachusetts